

John Henry Davis
4, Grade Court, Fleet St.

THE NONCONFORMIST.

"The dissidence of dissent and the protestantism of the protestant religion."

No. 187.—VOL. IV.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1844.

PRICE 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL:—	Drawbacks on Irish Agitation	660
Ethics of Nonconformity, No. 3. The Betrothal ..	The Manly Sports patronised by Aristocracy ..	661
Enactments affecting Religious Liberty—Free Church Commission—Miscellaneous	Occupations of the People—The Queen's Visit to Scotland	661
CORRESPONDENCE:—	IRELAND	662
Shall the Horse-Leech cease to cry "Give"? ..	SCOTLAND	663
Tahiti and the Missionary Society	Great Meeting at Glasgow ..	663
COMPLETE SUFFRAGE	MISCELLANEOUS	664
FOREIGN NEWS:—	The New Houses of Parliament	664
France and Morocco—	EVERYBODY'S COLUMN	665
France—Spain—Italy—	LITERATURE:—	
America—Miscellany ..	Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor, &c. ..	665
METROPOLITAN	Brief Notices	666
PROVINCIAL	RELIGIOUS	666
POSTSCRIPT	MARRIAGES AND DEATHS ..	667
POLITICAL ARTICLES:—	TRADE AND COMMERCE ..	667
Summary	ADVERTISEMENTS	667
State of Parties		

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

ETHICS OF NONCONFORMITY.

No. III.

THE BETROTHAL.

"I DISSENT." "For what reason?" "Because the system of doctrine and discipline which claims my conformity is not, according to my judgment, true." Thus much is proclaimed in the very profession of dissent—is proclaimed aloud—proclaimed by act—proclaimed to all the world. Reader! Have you ever pondered the weighty significance of that profession? If never, then step for a moment into your closet of reflection, sit down and converse with the subject as one anxious to hear it out, and peradventure, when you come forth, you will be a graver and more resolute man than heretofore you have been.

We shall suppose you thus engaged. In fancy we will overhear the discourse borne in upon your soul by the voice of truth. It might run after this fashion:—"Is it so, then, that you have set at naught the demand of civil power, of ecclesiastical authority, of this world's wisdom, respect, custom, and honour, simply forasmuch as that demand is, in your view, incompatible with the claims of truth? Have you, by appearing in society as a dissenter, and as a dissenter on this, the only tenable, ground, publicly announced yourself as one bound to follow truth where you can clearly track her footsteps, although in doing so you must needs trample upon all human injunctions? Is this your profession? If not, it is empty, delusive, false. If it be, then I, Truth, claim the fulfilment of that pledge. You are betrothed to me, and have become mine by your own act. You have given the world an assurance that to me alone your allegiance is due—that your intelligence, honesty, responsibility, choice, have all united in placing you at my disposal—that you cannot, ought not, will not, upon any consideration given, prove recreant to your obligations and attachment to truth. This you have done, directly or by implication, in taking upon you the name of dissenter. Go, now, fulfil your vows."

There is nothing strained in this, as a more familiar case will show. Imagine some part of Ireland occupied by the French, and, in the name of Louis Philippe, a proclamation issued, commanding a subsidy for his invading troops. Here and there, it may be, an inhabitant demurs, and pleads his loyalty as the ground of his refusal to obey. His loyalty! Mark how much is involved in that plea! It distinctly recognises the right of the British monarch to allegiance. It announces, not in terms merely, but in act, that the force of that rule of conduct which loyalty prescribes is felt by the recusant—that it is such as to overbear in him the antagonism of the most urgent expediency—that his choice is determined solely by oughtness—that his disobedience in the one case is but a modification of a principle of obedience to which he has solemnly committed himself in the other—in short, that he has already chosen at whose feet to lay down his powers, and that by that choice he will abide.

Betrothed to truth! 'Tis a dignified relationship into which for man to enter, and one which entails a responsibility commensurate with the

honour which it confers. It is the giving away of mind, with all its high capabilities, its glorious attributes, its faith, hope, love, never to be reclaimed. It is a solemn contract made binding to eternity. We pledge all the powers of our intelligence to inquire—all the discrimination of our judgment to weigh—all the authority of our conscience to command—all the energies of our will to obey—in the service of our soul's divinity. It is implied that the surrender of ourselves is complete, unreserved, final—that for her sake we are to live and love, to think, and speak, and do—that our whole personal history, in its prose and in its poetry, in the gentle flow of every-day life, and in the rush and the swell of great and trying occasions, in private and in public, to the eyes of men and to the eye of God, is henceforth to be but one continuous and ever-varied development of our affection for truth.

We dissent, professedly, as we have said, because that which asks our conformity is not true. In so doing, we become the liegemen of truth as such. The mere system of opinions, or of faith, from which we withhold, or to which we yield our assent, in this matter, is not the object about which our choice is finally occupied. We may take it to-day—we may see occasion to lay it aside to-morrow—but we tell the world that, both in taking it and in laying it aside, we are prompted by a supreme regard to the same authority. Our betrothal is not to a form, nor a system, nor a name, nor a sect. Through all these we look as through a window, and they are as nothing to us, unless as they may give us a glimpse of her to whom we have pledged our troth. It is, consequently, to truth for her own sake, irrespectively of the dress which she may wear, or the habitation in which we may make her acquaintance, that we swear our fealty. That which we renounce, we declare that we renounce because it is not true—that which we obey, because it is true—it is by truth, as such, we profess to be governed. The simple maiden, apart from all consideration of the dowry she may bring us, is ours. We take her, and her only, "for better, for worse"—and we resign to her, and to her exclusively, our whole being, bodily, mental, and moral.

Oh! were the power given to us, with what zeal and exulting joy would we go up and down the dissenting world proclaiming this doctrine—unfolding to the now hesitating, trembling, crestless, and out-of-countenance sects, the glory of their position, the dignity of their relationship, the largeness of their profession, and the exalted character of their duties! Surely, they little know their mission, or they would have accomplished it ere now. Could we but show them their own stature in the glass of their public profession—could we everywhere but set the dissenter, as he is, to gaze upon a portraiture of himself, as he is pledged to be—could we but awaken in him a just sense of the comely, and the generous, and the good, which are essential characteristics of ideal nonconformity, and which, by a sort of photogenic process, ought to be transferred from the mind's eye to the heart—then were it easy, indeed, and pleasant withal, to discourse of duty, for it would but be whispering into the ear of love the modes and opportunities for its manifestation. Here there is a wide scope for a disinterested ambition—a field for cultivation, which would return, for the labour bestowed upon it, a full harvest of fragrant flowers and richly-flavoured fruits. We could find it within us to covet the best qualifications of the orator, were it only that we might go amongst the depressed and dispirited, the slaving and the despised, and rouse their noblest aspirations, and fill them with new and swelling thoughts, by discovering to them the secret of what they are, where they are in relation to the rest of the world, and what may reasonably be expected from them. It is in vain to preach ethics to menial minds. Love is the foundation of all morals worthy of the name—and "perfect love casteth out fear." Love, however, is but a sense of the perfect adaptedness, if we may so express it, of somewhat without us, to all that is within. Dissenters have pledged themselves to truth. Could they but see her beauty, and be made thoroughly cognisant of the sacredness of that troth which they have pledged to her, they would be such a race of men as the world has not yet seen—and never, amid all the scenes through which they might be called to pass—never, under the influence even of the most specious and alluring temptations, would they forget

the obligations imposed upon them by their "betrothal."

ENACTMENTS AFFECTING RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, PASSED SINCE THE RESTORATION.*

(From the *Gateshead Observer*.)

1661.—13 and 14 Charles II.—Act for preventing the mischiefs and dangers that may arise by certain persons called quakers, and others, refusing to take lawful oaths. Penalties of £5, £10, three and six months' hard labour, and transportation, for joining in their worship once, twice, and thrice, respectively.

1661.—13 Charles II.—The "Corporation Act," excluding from office all who did not "qualify" by taking the Lord's supper at church.

1662.—14 Charles II.—"Act of Uniformity," enjoining the sole use of the Book of Common Prayer in its present form, prohibiting dissenting preaching under a penalty of £100 for each offence, and recognising the previously-imposed fine of a shilling for each time of absence from church. [This was the act which led 2,000 ministers to resign their parochial livings.]

1664.—16 Charles II.—The "Conventicle act," inflicting a fine of £5, or three months' imprisonment, for attending dissenting worship; double penalty the second time; and seven years' transportation the third. Act to be in force for three years.

1665.—17 Charles II.—The "Five Mile act," restraining nonconforming ministers, under a penalty of £40, from coming within five miles of any city, town-corporate, or borough represented in parliament. Disqualifies, under the like penalty, all dissenters from teaching school. [Passed at Oxford while the plague raged in London, and when some nonconformists had dared to preach in deserted churches!]

1669.—22 Charles II.—"Conventicle act" renewed, with revisions.

1673.—25 Charles II.—The "Test act," requiring "qualification" by taking the Lord's supper at church, in order to hold any place of trust or profit under the crown. [Designed, more especially, like several other acts, to exclude and degrade catholics, but equally affecting nonconforming protestants—who contemptibly acquiesced in their own degradation, through their horror of popery.]

1678.—30 Charles II.—Act for the more effectual preservation of the King's person and government, by disabling catholics from sitting in parliament.

1688.—1 William and Mary.—The "Toleration act," exempting dissenters from penalties of acts of Elizabeth and James I (especially the fine of a shilling for non-attendance at church), and from those of the Conventicle act, the Five Mile act, the act of Uniformity (£100), and the act against quakers, on condition of their taking the oaths of allegiance and abjuration. Ministers to subscribe 354 of the "39 articles" (omitting 34 that relate to church authority and discipline): quakers to make an equivalent doctrinal declaration. Catholics and unitarians excluded from the benefits of the act.

1697.—8 and 9 William and Mary.—The "Blasphemy act," excluding unitarians from public offices on conviction—and disabling them, on a second, from suing, prosecuting, pleading, or being a guardian, executor, or legatee. Inflicts also three years' imprisonment.

1711.—10 Anne.—The "Occasional Conformity act," enabling a dissenting minister, informed against for not subscribing the 354 articles, to sign them at any stage of the proceedings, and throw the costs upon the informer. [Hence informations became very few.]

1720.—"Toleration act" for Ireland, passed by the Irish parliament.

1779.—19 George III.—Substitutes, in place of subscription to the 354 articles, a declaration of being "a Christian and a protestant." [Before the passing of this act subscription was commonly neglected; and, after its enactment, the declaration was as seldom made; consequently, were it not for the Dissenters' Chapels bill, many of the trusts of the "orthodox" would be now in peril.]

1812.—52 George III.—New "Toleration act," repealing the act against quakers, the Five Mile act, and the Conventicle act, and giving the protection of the law to certified places of worship, and to ministers who have made the oaths and declarations required by former acts.

1813.—53 George III.—Repeals that part of the Toleration act (1688) which excepts impugnors of the Trinity, the corresponding provisions of the Blasphemy act, and two Scotch acts punishing blasphemy with death.

1817.—Unitarian Relief act for Ireland.

1828.—9 George IV.—The Sacramental Test Repeal act, abolishing the qualification for office by

*Abridged from an appendix to a discourse by the Rev. E. Higginson, of Hull, preached from 2 Cor. iii. 17, and entitled, "The Christianity of the age in advance of Christian churches."

partaking of the Lord's supper, and substituting a pledge "on the true faith of a Christian" not to use the office for the injury of the state church. [Thus the Jew and the conscientious deist are still excluded.]

1829.—10 George IV.—The Catholic Emancipation act, making catholics eligible to office in general, under oath of allegiance, &c. [This measure was followed by an act legalising catholic trusts retrospectively—a precaution neglected as to dissenters in the acts of 1812 and 1813, but supplied in the first clause of the Dissenters' Chapels bill.]

1836.—5 and 7 William IV.—The New Marriage act, allowing marriages in catholic and dissenting chapels, and in registrars' offices. [But the privilege is clogged with a heavy machinery of notices, certificates, &c.; and, in case of a marriage by license, a delay of seven clear days is required, to which marriages in church are not subject—a practical inequality in a law of professedly equal rights.]

1836.—6 and 7 William IV.—Act for registration of births, marriages, and deaths.

1844.—6 and 7 Victoria.—The Dissenters' Chapels bill, making previous acts of relief retrospective in their operation, and allowing, in case of an undefined chapel trust, the usage of twenty-five years to be taken as evidence of the proper purposes of the trust.

HARLESTON FREE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The committee of the Harleston branch of the Norfolk Auxiliary Bible Society having resolved to withdraw from the parent institution, because of its implication with the existing monopoly of bible printing, and to establish a society on the model of the North of England Free Bible Society, a public meeting for this latter purpose was held at the British School room, on Thursday, the 12th inst, at which B. J. Crisp, Esq., presided. Prayer having been offered by Mr H. Taylor, of Woodbridge, and the business of the meeting briefly stated by the Chairman, the following resolutions were moved and seconded by Mr John Childs, of Bungay, the originator of the Cheap Bible movement; Dr A. Thomson, the Secretary of the "Scottish Board for Bible Circulation," Messrs Smith, of Halesworth, Ritchie, of Wrentham, Laidler, Woodward, &c.—1. "That this meeting regards the universal diffusion of the sacred scriptures to be a duty of the first obligation for all who believe they contain the word of God."—2. "That considering the monopoly of bible printing to be a violation of civil liberty, a hindrance to the spread of religion, and a direct contravention of the will of God, this meeting thankfully acknowledges the goodness of God's providence, which has abolished this evil from Scotland, and fervently prays that England may in like manner speedily be free."—3. "That meanwhile this meeting resolves, in the discharge of its duty of Bible circulation, to withdraw its connexion at once and for ever from this monopoly."—4. "That a society for the diffusion of the scriptures be formed for the town and neighbourhood, after the model of the North of England Free Bible Society."—The committee are about to organise Associations in all the villages round Harleston. Although this movement is so new, and so little entered into by the religious leaders of this part of the country, a most promising commencement is made in this endeavour to overthrow that "Abomination which maketh desolate," the "Bible Monopoly."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Vice-chancellor has given judgment in the case of the Scotch church, Oldham street, Liverpool. The trustees, adhering to the established church of Scotland, had instituted proceedings against Mr Walsh, the minister, and some of their fellow trustees, for using the building in a way contrary to its original intention; and the court has decided that it cannot legally be used as a "Free church," but belongs to the establishment. This decision will affect many places of worship in England.

CHURCH CONSECRATION FEES.—The following is extracted from a parliamentary return of the total amount paid upon the consecration of every church and chapel, original or additional, and burial ground, throughout England and Wales for the last three years:—"Bath and Wells.—One church, £27 18s. 10d.; seven churches, with churchyards attached, £223 8s. 3d.; one chapel, with burying-ground, £28 0s. 10d.; four additional burial-grounds, £109 19s.; and one cemetery, £23 10s. 2d. Total, £412 8s. 1d." "Gloucester and Bristol (including the Episcopal Consistory court of Bristol).—Seven churches, £182 13s. 11d.; and three additional burial grounds, £53 3s. 9d. Total, £235 17s. 8d." "Hereford.—Three churches, with burial-grounds attached, £75 1s. 2d.; three chapels, with burial-grounds attached, £83 16s.; and three additional burial-grounds, £71 7s. 8d. Total, £230 3s. 10d." "Salisbury (including Bristol).—One church, with churchyard attached, £35 19s.; five churches, £148 12s. 9d.; three chapels, £89 7s. 4d.; three chapels, with burial-grounds attached, £93 5s. 5d.; and six additional burial-grounds, £171 2s. 2d. Total, £538 6s. 3d." "Worcester.—Seven churches, £145 14s. 4d.; one church, with burial-grounds attached, £20 16s. 4d.; nine burial grounds and additional burial-grounds, £187 7s.; three chapels, £62 9s.; and eleven chapels, with burial-grounds attached, £228 19s. 8d. Total, £645 6s. 4d. These sums are exclusive of traveling expenses." The entire number of consecrations during 1840—43, is 432; and the total amount is £9,533 6s. 11d.

A STARVED CLERGY!—The Canterbury chapter, consisting of a dozen canons, enjoys about £15,000 per annum; at Durham the same apostolic number share about £30,000 a-year. London is nearly the same. Westminster and Windsor come very close to £20,000 a-year each. The warden and ten Win-

chester fellows share about £10,500 for positively doing nothing. Not a sermon can be extracted from one of them that we are aware of. The entire income of our cathedral and collegiate bodies stands in the parliamentary reports at £284,241, exclusive of fines, leases, residences, and the like; which, as is well known, and was demonstrated in the House of Commons by Lord Monteagle, would add another £250,000 of annual revenue to the amount by a fair change of leaseholds into freeholds. It is not too much, therefore, to take the gross sum, comprehending within it about sixty sinecure rectories, at 550,000l., representing a capital of about eighteen millions sterling, at the present prices of landed and real property.—*Eclectic Review*.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND INTOLERANCE IN NEW ZEALAND.—The following is an extract from a letter, dated November 13th, written by one of the New Zealand company's surveyors, some time after the fatal conflict with the natives in Cloudy bay. Speaking of various classes of natives, he says:—

"These natives are of the church mission: Ireno and his people are of the Wesleyan. The former are taught by their instructors in Christianity to regard the latter with contempt, as not being Christians; and the Wesleyan missionaries having been stimulated to greater exertions in fear of episcopal ascendancy, the church missionaries, elated by the arrival of a resident bishop, endeavour in the most arrogant manner to suppress them, denying the validity of Wesleyan baptism, and endeavouring to rebaptise these members of the Wesleyan mission, regarding it as a more difficult, but necessary, work to convert them from the heresy which they have adopted, than from the heathenism or ignorance of their original state; so that the poor deluded natives, instead of being reclaimed from the natural bondage of hatred and of strife (to which they have been so prone), by the peaceful spirit of Christianity, are likely to cherish their worst passions, and to regard the very exhibition of them as a proof of Christian zeal for their sect. The church missionaries have created for themselves an awful accountability, in having thus frustrated the probable effects of a gospel ministry."

FREE CHURCH COMMISSION.

The Commission of the Free Church met on Wednesday in the hall of their college, George street—Mr Macfarlane of Renfrew in the chair.

TRUST-DEED.

Mr Dunlop, as convener of the law committee appointed to draw up a deed in legal form for investing the property of the church, in conformity with the resolutions adopted by the last assembly on the subject, laid the report of the committee on the table. The resolution of the assembly, as our readers will remember, enacted that the property should be invested in local trustees; and that, in the event of a certain number of ministers leaving the church, and the question arising as to which of the two parties were to be recognised as the Free church, a majority of the communicants of each congregation was to be at liberty to decide for themselves.

The report was approved of, on the motion of Mr Begg, and the thanks of the commission given to the law committee; and the moderator was instructed to convey the thanks to Mr Rutherford, for his able services in the matter.

REPORT ON SLAVERY.

Dr Candlish then read the report drawn up by the committee to whom the overtures on slavery had been remitted by last assembly. The committee considered slavery to be indefensible, and regarded American slavery as one of the most deplorable manifestations of the evil; but the blame of it could not, in their opinion, be laid wholly at the door of the Americans, as much of it must be laid to the charge of this country. They did not consider the existence of this evil in America to be a sufficient reason why the subsisting intercourse of the church with the churches in America should be interrupted; they merely suggested that they should represent to them the views they entertain on the subject, and should solicit the attention of their American brethren to its consideration.

The report was approved, and the Moderator of last assembly (Mr Grey) was instructed to write a friendly letter to the American churches, acknowledging the obligations under which they had laid the Free church, in the assistance and sympathy they had rendered them, and containing the report adopted by the commission.

The commission then adjourned till the evening.

The commission resumed its sittings in the evening, and was engaged with hearing missionary reports and the correspondence with foreign churches.—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS FOR 1845.—Among the many notices of motion given by honourable members, are the following:—Mr Bright: To inquire into the operation of the game-laws, especially on agriculture and the persons engaged therein. Mr Brocklehurst: To inquire into the custom-house frauds. Mr Thomas Duncombe: 1. To inquire into the illegal and unconstitutional interference of peers, and other persons, in elections. 2. To introduce a bill to repeal the ratepaying clauses of the Reform act. 3. To call attention to the evasive and unsatisfactory character of the Commons' report on the Post-office. Mr Mackinnon: To introduce bills to prevent the smoke-nuisance and burials in populous towns. Mr Parker: To introduce a bill to enforce the ventilation of workshops in certain cases. Sir Robert Peel: To extend to Ireland the English measure of 1844, repealing penal statutes affecting Catholics. Mr Villiers: To inquire into the influence of the price of provisions on the employment and wages of labourers. Lord Worsley: To introduce a bill for the enclosure of commons. Mr Wyse: To provide galleries of art and antiquities.

Correspondence.

SHALL THE HORSE-LEECH CEASE TO CRY "GIVE"?

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

MY DEAR SIR—It has been with the deepest and most heart-felt earnestness that I have closely observed, in your valuable paper, the gradual, though slow, development, through your indefatigable and talented advocacy, of the "British Anti-state-church Association." It is truly a noble work, and one with which even an ardent aspirant to posthumous fame might be contented to die, satisfied that his labours in such a cause had reared for him a monument that would perpetuate his memory to latest ages—to eternity, the period when the work thus begun shall, in its completed form, appear as a bright and imperishable gem in the crown of the divine Redeemer of men.

Surely such a truly great work, fraught with such glory, and pouring forth its untold blessings upon men, will meet with nothing like opposition, especially from those who view the existence of the connexion betwixt church and state as a blighting, leprous moral blotch, festering and polluting the vital current of Christianity. Such, indeed, would be the first and most natural impression of a pure and generous mind; but, alas! it would show little knowledge of the human heart, betoken much ignorance of the true state of matters, and disregard the much experience which you especially have acquired on this subject. Yes, sir, such a scheme has received much determined opposition from quarters, I believe, where it was least expected. Whence does this opposition from professed friends proceed? Whence is it that those who "eat the bread of voluntary Christian liberality" stand so far off, wagging their heads in silent wisdom, while their eyes dart icicles, and the breath with which they declare it to be "an imprudent speculation" fills the atmosphere with the chilling blight of thick hoar? It must have a cause. It may have many. Let us see. The object of this association is, as I take it, the restoration of vital Christianity to its primitive power, purity, and simplicity. The object is a noble one, and you have already most elaborately proven that the means now being employed are perfectly adequate to its accomplishment. Still the task is a Herculean one, and one that will demand the unwavering concentration of every holy impulse, and every pure and enlightened principle. A simple review of the real circumstances of the case may perhaps suggest something like the hidden motive for the passive indifference, but real opposition, that is so extensively and systematically offered to its progress.

The gospel of Christ in the days of the apostles, and for nearly three hundred years after, was free to all who would listen to its declarations of mercy. It knew nothing then of titled bishops, doctors in divinity, reverend preachers, or salaried ministers, and the word of truth says nothing to lead me to believe that it in any respect countenances any of these now any more than it does the supremacy of the pope of Rome. In the course of time it was found that worldly riches became essential to the dignity and glory of "the body of Christ;" and to establish an indubitable claim to these "essentials," various orders of office-bearers were created, and soon made to constitute a body distinct from the church, and called "the clergy." This body, by and by becoming "the church," were maintained in the discharge of their onerous duties by large and increasing revenues, which became to be recognised by legal statute as "the property of the church," that is to say, of the clergy. These, displacing "the effectual working of every part of the body of Christ," became the exclusive teachers of the churches—or rather, church; in doing which they not only "taught for doctrines the commandments of men," but took especial care that these doctrines should be such as rivet strongly-forged and ingeniously-fitted fetters upon the minds of the professed people of God. Instead of being fully qualified to exercise all the functions of "living stones" in the spiritual building, they (the people) had most unreservedly submitted their mental and moral cultivation to hireling prophets, who dined for reward. The consequence of all this was seen in the blackness of darkness that preceded the period of the reformation. At this era many events combined to loosen, but not to remove, the cunningly-devised clerical fetters. Since then the increase of light and scriptural knowledge have tended greatly to awaken men's minds to a sense of the degrading serfdom of clerical influence. But to this moment, notwithstanding all the changes that have taken place, the recognised teachers of God's word (dissenting and non-dissenting) are only hirelings (I use the word in its legitimate sense), who derive their living by expounding the living oracles of God, so that while they prophesy, it is for reward. Now, sir, from what we know of the operations of the human heart, is it at all surprising that these clergymen should shape their teachings to correspond with the ideas they are interested in diffusing of their own importance, and that they should establish for themselves, and maintain by all possible means, the right (by virtue of possession merely) to be the exponents of the sentiments and feelings, and lead or check, as they think proper, the conduct of the people of their charge? or that they should graduate these sentiments in conformity with their own importance, and the necessity there is for them to maintain undiminished the price of their teachings? No, sir, this is not surprising, and the history of the church of Christ verifies to our mental vision the terrible reality of the case. Now all who know the simple and beautiful order, and democratic character of a New Testament church, know that such an order of things is completely the reverse of what the divine Author of the scriptures intended should exist in his house. He taught that those who would be eminent amongst his disciples must purchase their eminence by servitude, out of love, not to "filthy lucre," but to "the truth." Not as lords over God's heritage were they to exercise the office of a bishop, but in humility of mind, "as ensamples to the flock, working with their own hands the things that were meet, that they might have wherewith to exercise the rites of hospitality, and give to him that needeth." Now, in relation to dissenting ministers, they are to all intents the heads of a hierarchy, different in degree, but the same in kind, as the ministers of state-paid conventicles, and so long as it is so the people cannot stir without them, for they are Christians still in leading strings. In such a cause as the "Anti-state-church Association" they will not move, nor allow their people to move, simply because it places "the craft" in dan-

ger. They know very well that state-churchism is the strongest and surest bulwark of clerical supremacy. They know also that the destruction of this supremacy is essential to the restoration of the church's ancient purity and orderly simplicity. In the success of this movement, therefore, is written the entire downfall, not of New Testament ministers of the word, but of the present system of clerical preeminence, and the establishment of the fact that the members, not the ministers of churches, are the sole possessors of power both to resolve and to act—that the latter are simple, and only the *willing servants*, not the dictators of the former. I would therefore have the Christian people to think, and speak, and act for themselves, and thus show their ministers their conviction that the clerical character and system are the essence of all high churchism, and that is the very thing they are about to destroy—to show that they are convinced that it is their duty not to remain as dead blocks, but to act as "living stones" in the grand spiritual fabric, and thus emancipate themselves for ever from the thralldom of spiritual slavery. Were Christians generally to act upon this principle, the cause you have so much at heart would be triumphant in a comparatively short space of time, and in its triumph would disappear all the phases of priestism and its multimiform associates, and herald in the long-wished-for reign of truth.

If these imperfect, but earnest, remarks will in any degree tend to awaken the minds of my fellow Christians to their duty on this subject, and accelerate the downfall of ecclesiastical usurpation of every kind and degree, they are entirely at your disposal, if you can spare for them a corner of your valuable space.

I am, in the good cause, faithfully yours,
August 31st, 1844. J. MURRAY.

TAHITI AND THE MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR—It would seem from what came from your own pen last week, that you are called upon to authenticate what you stated of the missionaries in Tahiti, or to abandon it—which is certainly fair. In reference to the influence which these missionaries may be supposed to have had with the Queen you remark, "We cannot but conclude, that had that influence been directed in a right direction, the landing of the French missionaries would never have been opposed." Now, admitting this to be true, do you really suppose that the missionaries would have been exercising their influence "in a right direction," by stepping beyond their province to facilitate the introduction of missionaries from the Romish church? As volunteers, I had always understood that we deprecated the interference, or peculiar influence of the clergy in state matters, although the intermeddling might be to promote a good object; but here you deplore their standing aloof, in a matter of a very questionable kind, and, strange as it may appear, you seem to think that it would have been "the legitimate exercise of missionary influence" to have prevented their extrusion. Setting all principle aside, you do not seem to be more reasonable with the missionaries, than a contemporary of last week was with the League, who finds fault with them for restricting their notice of objections, and not forwarding these to all and sundry whig and tory electors of the United Kingdom, whose names should be expunged from the roll. Men are sometimes in possession of powers that they are not at liberty to use to aggrandise friends, and surely it were too much to expect them to employ these to enlarge foes.

"The voice from Tahiti" is, notwithstanding, an important one, and cannot be disregarded; and in this, as well as many things that relate to the good of the church, and the welfare of society, you deserve thanks for directing public attention to the matter. But since it has been shown that the connexion was formed at the suggestion of a French officer, the mistake cannot be laid at the door of British missionaries; although, after having once got into trouble, it only appears reasonable that the British consul should refer to any law of the country that might tend to help them out of their difficulties. Knowing, as Mr Pritchard did, the predilections of Lord Aberdeen, it would not have been singular, under circumstances, had he stood forward to plead that he was the son of a Pharisee!

Correspondents are as entirely at the mercy of editors, as the "Liberator" was on Wednesday at the disposal of the House of Lords, but it is well when they occasionally display a like magnanimity of conduct; so I still hope against hope, that although some of these remarks of mine may not be altogether, sir, what you could wish, nevertheless, that you will not deny the missionary society, and men of my mind, the benefit of a fair hearing, and oblige, yours respectfully,
Greenock, Sept. 7th.

A VOLUNTARY.

It has been resolved, says the *Cheltenham Free Press*, to form a union of liberal parties, for the purpose of driving the present ministers from power, and it is intended to propose that one of the bases of agreement shall be a federal parliament for Ireland.

THE SLIDING SCALE.—Since the beginning of July (in little more than two months), upwards of six hundred thousand quarters of foreign wheat have been cleared for consumption, at a duty of 17s. and 18s. per quarter, and at a loss to the importers of at least 12s. per quarter, representing a total sum (little as has been remarked upon it) of nearly £400,000. At the same period last year, eight hundred and fifty thousand quarters were entered for consumption, at a duty of 14s. per quarter, and which left a loss to the importer of at least 10s. per quarter, making a total sum of £425,000. At the same period in 1842, upwards of two millions and a half of quarters were entered for consumption, at a duty of 8s. per quarter, and which it was estimated left a loss to the importers of at least 20s. per quarter, making a total sum of £2,500,000. The whole sum lost during these three years, by the importation of foreign wheat, cannot be estimated at less than £3,500,000; and this is the penalty which, it may be fairly said, the mercantile interest has suffered under the operation, and mainly in consequence, of the uncertainties of the sliding scale, as a set-off against the profits made in the three preceding years, 1839, '40, and '41, when the scale worked favourably for the importer.—*Economist*.

The Complete Suffrage Mobement.

Birmingham, Sept. 16, 1844.

The Council of the National Complete Suffrage Union met here this afternoon—Mr Sturge in the chair.

Letters were read from Edinburgh, Sudbury, Ringwood, Bristol, &c.

NORTH LANCASHIRE ELECTION.

The SECRETARY reported, in reference to the North Lancashire election, that the address of the Council had been printed and published in the county; but that no candidate had, as yet, been announced on the side of the people.

SWEDEN.

The SECRETARY stated, in reference to the subject of a new franchise for Sweden, that the bill to enfranchise the people had been rejected in the Chamber of Nobles, but carried in the Chamber of the Peasantry and Trading Classes by a large majority. The clergy were discussing it, and would, there was no doubt, vote against it; and thus the bill, in the meantime, would fall to the ground. Mr PERRY had no fear of the measure. It would not be lost. Mr STURGE had every confidence in the ultimate triumph of the democratic movement in Sweden, when the peasantry thus showed their earnestness in the cause.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

This subject was continued.

General News.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The Morocco war is at an end. The Paris *Messenger* of Sunday night contains the following telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, September 15, transmitted by the Prince de Joinville to the minister of marine, and by the Duke de Glücksberg and M. Nyon to the minister for foreign affairs.

"Tangier, Sept. 6. The Morocco government has asked for peace. The squadron arrived before Tangier this day. The governor of the city went on board and renewed his request. Our conditions were signified to him, and accepted, and the treaty signed. In the course of the day the (French) consul-general was reinstalled, and his flag saluted by the cannon of the city. Orders to discontinue all hostility, and to evacuate the isle of Mogador, will be forwarded this evening."

Marshal Bugeaud arrived at Oran on the 3rd inst, on his way to Algiers. Ouchda had been evacuated. The well-fortified camp of Lalla-Maghrania, on the disputed territory, was now the French head-quarters at the frontier; General Bedeau remaining there with 6,000 men. The rest of the army, under General Lamoricière, was removed to Djemma-el-Ghazaout, on the sea-shore, to benefit from sea-air and bathing. A letter from Algiers of the 5th informs us that Marshal Bugeaud was to arrive that day. He was to have a triumphant entry, and the famous parasol and the flags taken at Isly were to figure in the procession. The letter adds, that the troops had suffered greatly from the heat. The *Times* correspondent at Oran gives the following details of the state of the army:—

On the 2nd instant, 500 sick came from Gemma-el-Ghazaout. The poor fellows were dried up with the sun like Egyptian mummies. The greatest part of these miserable beings must inevitably perish. They formed a dreadful train of sixty waggons. In a day or two 600 more sick are expected from Tlemcen. The hospital of Oran is the receiving hospital of all the province. Every camp, of course, has its hospital. Here, then, we have 1,100 sick all at once thrown in upon us! The number of deaths during this Moorish campaign has been also exceedingly great. Thus, though the French may have lost only one-sixth of killed and wounded in the battle of Isly, which the Moors lost, they will lose now, by sickness and disease, six times the number which the Moors are reported to have lost, and so it is in all the campaigns of Africa.

FRANCE.

The *Globe*, a ministerial journal, announces, in its Saturday's number, that the Prince de Joinville would shortly return to Toulon, and that the ships of the line, Suffren, Jemappes, and Triton, and the frigate Belle Poule, had been ordered home—the summer expedition having terminated. However, as the hostile relations with Morocco required that the French trade should be efficaciously protected in the Mediterranean against the attempts of Moorish pirates, seven ships of war belonging to the division of Prince de Joinville—four steamers and three brigs—will remain cruising in that sea. Three other brigs, now in process of armament at Rochefort and Cherbourg, are also to be employed on that service.

Paris papers of Thursday state that the government had arrived at a decision respecting the Polytechnic school, unobjectionable, yet destroying the scholars' power to meddle in any future popular movement. Government propose to remove the establishment out of Paris, and to place it in the environs, but beyond the fortifications; and are in treaty for the chateau of the late M. Laffitte, at Maisons, for the purposes of the institution, which is to be forthwith re-organised and re-established.

The Duke d'Aumale is shortly to be married to a daughter of the King of Naples.

SPAIN.

Spain, according to the Bayonne correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, is threatened with another revolution. In one of the most important towns of Spain there is a regiment of 1,800 men, and in the province of which that town is the capital, there are two battalions, ready to turn their arms to Espar-

tero's use; and agents are at work in the towns of Navarre and the Basque provinces. The directors of a movement intended for the 15th of last month postponed it, because they feared that their plans were discovered by government: but they have re-assembled in Madrid, and are as busy as ever. Zurbarano, the popular military chief, who resided near Logrono, has lately disappeared. Something, says the writer whom we quote, may be looked for in the north of Spain, or in Madrid, in October.

The *Times* correspondent also predicts a Carlist insurrection:—"From information I have received, and on which I can place reliance, I believe that the day is not far off when an attempt will be made to unfurl the banner of Don Carlos once more in the provinces, on the express condition that a formal recognition of the *fueros* and privileges, undiminished and perfect as they were centuries ago, shall be previously granted by the Pretender (or his son), who will, also, on his part, make certain trifling concessions to public opinion in the rest of the Spanish monarchy."

Elections of deputies and senators are in progress throughout Spain, and proceed favourably to the government; the progresistas abstaining from all interference. The moderado candidates at the elections of Madrid had obtained an overwhelming majority over their Carlist opponents. In the provinces they likewise came off triumphant, except, however, in the north, where the absolutists were successful at Pampeluna, Peralta, Huarte, Traquil, Salamanca, &c. The electors had presented themselves in these colleges headed by their parish priests, and returned deputies, well known for their deadly hostility towards the throne of Isabella II.

The *Chronica* of Gibraltar of the 2nd announces that in the afternoon of the preceding day, the son of the Emperor of Morocco repaired on board the formidable British 74 gun ship, where he was received with all the honours due to his rank.

ITALY.

A writer in the *Times* gives the following information:—"Ancona, Aug. 28.—About three weeks ago it was reported that a cutter, under the Greek flag, had sailed from Malta, in the direction of Corfu, having on board some persons suspected of being in connexion with the Young Italy committee in London. It now unfortunately appears that these incorrigible enemies of peace, who unscrupulously hurl to destruction the dupes of their wild schemes, are preparing a new expedition, this time destined for the Roman states. Salvatore Fata, who is intrusted with the management of the expedition, is on board the cutter above mentioned, and is instructed to hire Albanese banditti on the Greek coasts, and to effect a landing at some point of which they may gain possession. It is reported that a captain formerly in the Neapolitan service has been endeavouring to stir up insurrection in Calabria, and that he has, as yet, eluded all the vigilance of the authorities, who are searching for him. In Romagna, especially in Imola and Forli, some excitement appears to prevail among certain individuals suspected by the government, and the authorities are said to have traced out a plot in which the well-known Modenian Nicolo Fabrice plays a part. The mass of the population is, however, peaceably disposed. Some considerable sums have been recently sent from Marseilles to Corfu and Calabria to the directors of the London committee of Giovine Italia."

AMERICA.

The Acadia steamer brings intelligence from Boston to the 1st inst. The presidential canvass principally occupied the public attention. Large meetings, characterised by great order and quiet, were being held in every part of the country, and the prospects of Clay and Freelinghuysen continued brilliant. President Tyler had issued a lengthy manifesto, withdrawing his name as a candidate, and vindicating the policy of his administration; and Mr Polk, the opposing candidate, had written a letter in favour of a tariff for revenue, but opposing one for protection. The imports from Europe were large. So great is the pressure of business at the custom house, that new regulations have been issued in regard to the hours of employment. It is well understood, however, that the whole influence and patronage of the government will be used to promote the success of Mr Polk; but, notwithstanding this event, Mr Clay's election is regarded almost as a matter of certainty.

The Texas annexation question seems still to possess some little interest. Mr Clay's views upon the measure, as disclosed in his letter from Raleigh, having been misrepresented, that gentleman has explained, in a letter of some length, that far from having any personal objection to the annexation, he should be glad to see it—if without dishonour—without war—with the common consent of the union—and upon fair and just terms. He does not think the subject of slavery ought to affect the question, for, whether Texas be independent or incorporated in the United States, he does not believe it will prolong or shorten the duration of that institution, which, in his opinion, is one "destined to become extinct, at some distant day, by the operation of the inevitable laws of population." "It would be unwise to refuse a permanent acquisition, which will remain as long as the globe remains, on account of a temporary institution." The reasons for his former declaration against annexation are stated to be, that Mexico had repeatedly and solemnly declared against the measure, which had encountered a powerful opposition in the United States, through several of the legislatures, and by whole sections of the union; that it compromised the honour of the country, and would involve it in a war in which the sympathies of all Christendom would be against them; that it

endangered the integrity of the union; and because he believed that national dishonour, foreign war, and distraction and division at home, were too great sacrifices to make for the acquisition. He concludes by stating that, in the contingency of his election, he should be governed by the state of fact and the state of public opinion existing at the time at which he might be called upon to act. "Above all," he concludes, "I should be governed by the paramount duty of preserving the union entire and in harmony, regarding it, as I do, as the great guarantee of every political and public blessing, under Providence, which, as a free people, we are permitted to enjoy."

A bad spirit still prevails in Philadelphia, where further disturbances are anticipated. The correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes:—

"I am sorry to record that this city of Philadelphia and its suburbs are afflicted with those worst of miscreants, incendiaries, to a fearful extent. This has been the case ever since the riots. Within the last week, nearly twenty small houses, and several barns and stables, have been destroyed by the torch of the incendiary; and on one night, shortly after the riots, there were four fires at one time, from the same horrible cause. These fiend-like acts seem not to be prompted by any political motive whatever; and some persons fancy that a series of quarrels and outrages among different fire engine companies might have been connected with the destructive crimes."

By Montreal advices of the 29th ult. we learn that it is confidently asserted that Sir Charles has at length succeeded in forming an administration. The elections for the various posts are given as follow:—President of the Council, Mr Viger; Secretary, Mr Daly; Attorney-general for Upper Canada, Mr Draper; Attorney-general for Lower Canada, Mr Sherwood; Solicitor-general for Upper Canada, Mr Chabot; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr D. P. Papineau; Receiver-general, Mr William Morris; Inspector-general, Mr Merritt. It is also given out that the present ministry do not deem it advisable that the existing parliament should be again assembled. If this be true—and it is countenanced very confidently by the *Montreal Courier*, a dissolution and general election throughout the province may speedily be expected to ensue. The above appointments are said to be good ones, comprising most of the moderate men of the colony whose talents and influence entitle them to public confidence.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.—A letter from Darmstadt, dated 2nd September, in the *Ober Post Amts Zeitung*, describes a striking method newly invented for the cure of pectoral complaints—

"The surgical operations of Dr Von Herff at present attract great interest here. These operations have in several instances effected a decided cure in cases of tubercular pulmonary consumption—*phthisis tuberculosa*. The seat of the ulceration having been ascertained by means of the stethoscope, the matter is discharged outwardly by means of an incision being made in the cavity of the breast, penetrating the lungs. The cure is finally effected by medicine injected into the wound by a syringe. We have hitherto refrained from making known these operations, as we wished to await the results; but we are now enabled to affirm with confidence that, in several instances, the operations have obtained the most complete success, and in no case have been attended by any danger to life. We hope that Dr Von Herff, after an extended series of experiments, will make the observations deduced from them the subject of a philosophic inquiry."

REGICIDE IN PRUSSIA.—FRANKFORT, SEPT. 4.—According to the Nuremberg correspondence, sentence has been pronounced at Berlin in the first instance against the assassin Tschek. The sentence is said to be, that he is to be broken on the wheel.

COLOGNE, SEPT. 1.—For some days past a printed prayer for O'Connell and the martyrs of catholicism has been circulated here: it is in the French language, and was sent from Namur.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

VICTORIA AND THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.—An officer who had perused the letters from Muley Abderahman to his son, found in the tent of the latter, writes:—"We have laughed heartily at the epithet with which the Sultan salutes her Majesty of England on communicating to his son the note of Mr Hay—'See what is demanded of me by this witch of a Queen' (*chilana*, in Arabic, signifying a cursed or devil of a witch, or anything that may be thought equivalent.) The whole of the great Christian family is placed on the same level by the spirit of these fanatics."—*Constitutionnel*.

A REAL TRAVELER.—A wonder has lately arrived in India in the shape of a Norwegian runner, who is about to attempt the discovery of the source of the White Nile, on foot, and unattended. He expects to be absent from this only about four months, and he is to go in a direct line, crossing deserts and swimming rivers. He runs a degree in twelve hours, and can go three days without food or water, by merely taking a dish or two of syrup of raspberries, of which he carries a small bottle; and, when he does procure food, a very moderate quantity will suffice; but when it is plentiful he eats enough for three days. This wonderful man carries with him only a map, a compass, and a Norwegian axe. He has already made some wonderful journeys, having gone from Constantinople to Calcutta and back in fifty-nine days, for which the Sultan gave him two thousand dollars; and from Paris to St Petersburg in thirteen days. He has certificates from the authorities at Calcutta and St Petersburg verifying these very extraordinary facts. He is about forty-five years of age and slightly made. He trusts for safety in perilous journeys to his speed, as he says neither dromedary nor man can overtake him.—*Indian Paper*.

The Leipzig *Allgemeine Zeitung des Judenthums* publishes a singular piece of information from Poland—namely, that the Jews who are included in the

levies for the army are obliged to take an oath by which they bind themselves to remain by their colours, and never to desert them, even in case the Messiah should appear.

CANADIAN CORN.—The export of flour and wheat from Canada to England has greatly increased this year. To the 9th August last year, 50,000 barrels of flour and 15,000 bushels of wheat were exported; this year, 307,000 barrels of flour and 237,000 bushels of wheat.

HAYTI.—The temporary "council of state" has been dissolved, the project of dividing the island into states given up; and the government is now, in all respects, with the exception that there are no municipalities, the same as before the late revolution; Port-au-Prince being the capital of the north, west, and south. The government of St Domingo has called a congress to make a constitution and regulate other matters. They were to be elected on the 16th ult.

NEW ZEALAND.—Accounts from New Zealand state that on the 12th of February an interview took place between Governor Fitzroy and the New Zealand chiefs concerned in the massacre at Wairau. After a request to hear from them their own account of the affair, which was complied with by Rauparaha, his Excellency, having deliberated for some time, addressed the natives to the effect that, as the English had in the first instance been wrong, and the New Zealanders had been betrayed into unlawful acts both by their ignorance of English law, and by the great provocation they had received, no punishment should follow their offences. He concluded by assuring them that he would punish all attempts on the part of the English to wrong the natives, and exhorted the chiefs in their turn to exercise their influence to prevent the natives from any similar infringement of their mutual rights.

MUTINY AT ICHABOE.—By a letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Bristol, it appears that advices had been received by the writer from Ichaboe, of the 6th July last, from which it appeared that serious disturbances had occurred amongst a portion of the vessels loading at the island with guano; that several parties had been put in irons, and forwarded to St Helena. The officer selected by the committee appointed by Captain Brooks, of her Majesty's steam ship Thunderbolt, to form a judicial body, had elected Captain Albert Hancock, of the Victoria, commodore, who had deemed it advisable, the island being in a state of mutiny, to send to the Cape for the assistance of a man-of-war. The brig Canning had been despatched for that purpose. The number of vessels loading at the date of the letter above-mentioned is represented to be between seventy and eighty, and the origin of the disturbance was from the new-comers attempting to take precedence of previous arrivals in the loading of the vessels.

THE IRISH STATE TRIALS.—We read in a Coblenz letter of the 8th, published by the *Post Amt Gazette* of Frankfurt:—"The news of the acquittal of Mr O'Connell has produced an extraordinary sensation here. Immediately after its arrival, his portrait was exhibited, surrounded with garlands, and even an illumination is talked of. An Englishman, who had become notorious for his anti-Irish opinions, has considered it prudent to quit the city."

THE CUNARD STEAM PACKETS.—PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOUR.—We ask attention to the following statement:—The mercantile house of William F. Wield and Co., of Boston, a highly respectable firm in business relations with various parts of the world, and amongst the rest with the island of Hayti, were recently called upon to perform the usual office of friendship and hospitality for one of their Haytian correspondents, on a visit to this country. They attempted to find lodgings for him at the Tremont house, and sundry of the city hotels, in vain. He was, though a highly educated gentleman, rejected, because he was coloured. Apartments were sought for in lodging-houses of so much respectability in the eyes of the inhabitants of the city as to secure the advantages of a respectable address. Attempts were made at twenty places in vain. The friends of this gentleman wished to give him the opportunity of seeing something of Boston in its mercantile aspects, and took him to dine at the table of the Merchants' Exchange. They were refused a seat there. This being the vulgarity of mind in the city of Boston, the Haytian gentleman was, of course, desirous to quit it. Application was made to the agent of the Cunard line of British steam-packets, Samuel S. Lewin, Esq., for a passage. He was refused a passage in the cabin when his colour was ascertained. Mr Lewis was reminded of the return of C. Lenox Remond, from England, by one of the same line of packets. He could not at first think that any but white men had been accommodated by this line of British government packets. On inquiry, however, finding it to be the fact that Mr Remond had actually been a cabin passenger, Mr Lewis stated, that he had not been allowed to come to the table, and that the regulations of the steamers in this respect might not be infringed upon. The Haytian gentleman might, however, take another class of accommodations, on payment of fifty rix-dollars more than usual, and with the understanding that he was not to come to the table. It has not been understood that Mr Lewis had, individually, any objections, but that he was influenced by the fact, that one single passenger was no object to the line, while the reception of coloured passengers would create great loss and confusion, and indeed would not be permitted by the southern gentlemen.—*Anti-slavery Standard*.

PRAYER OF PLACIDO.—Placido, the noble negro poet of Cuba, was lately put to death as a "conspirator." The *Heraldo*, a Madrid journal, states:—"The poet Placido was apprehended, and, after a long hearing, was conducted to the condemned

chapel. He manifested in it a serenity truly admirable. In his solitary intervals he composed the prayer which we copy below. In passing from his prison to execution, he walked, reciting with a plaintive yet firm voice these sorrowful verses; and, according to persons who write to us, and who were present at his death, the last stanza was pronounced immediately before he expired. His last words were, 'Adios, mundo! no hay piedad para mi! Soldados, fuego!' (Adieu, O world! here is no pity for me! Soldiers, fire!) The *Anti-slavery Reporter* gives the following translation of the verses from the Spanish:—

Almighty God, whose goodness knows no bound,
To thee I flee in my severe distress;
Oh! let thy potent arm my wrongs redress,
And rend the odious veil by slander wound
About my brow. The base world's arm confound,
Which on my front would now the seal of shame impress.
God of my sires, to whom all kings must yield,
Be thou alone my shield: protect me now.
All power is His, to whom the sea doth owe
His countless stores; who clothed with light heaven's
field,

And made the sun and air, and polar seas congeal'd,
All plants with life endow'd, and made the rivers flow.
All power is thine! 'Twas thy creative might,
This goodly frame of things from chaos brought,
Which, unsustain'd by thee, would still be nought,
As erst it lay in the deep womb of night,
Ere thy dread word first called it into light:
Obedient to thy call it lived, and moved, and thought.

Thou know'st my heart, O God, supremely wise,
Thine eye all-seeing cannot be deceived;
By thee my inmost soul is clear perceived,
As objects gross are through transparent skies
By mortal ken. Thy mercy exercise,
Lest slander foul exult o'er innocence aggrieved.

But, if 'tis fixed by thy decree divine,
That I must bear the pain of guilt and shame,
And that my foes this cold and senseless frame
Shall rudely treat with scorn and shouts malign;
Give thou the word, and I my breath resign,
Obedient to thy will. Blest be thy holy name!

DOMESTIC.

METROPOLITAN.

The committee of the London Peace Society, in imitation of the Anti-slavery Society, have issued a long and earnest address to the government and people of Hayti, on the present distracted state of that island, and the internal warfare which prevails there. It is, however, too long to transfer to our columns. They conclude with the following excellent advice:—

"In conclusion, we earnestly beseech you to 'put away from you all bitterness, and wrath, and anger, and clamour, and evil speaking, with all malice, and be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another.' 'Be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you.'"

ADDRESS TO MR O'CONNELL.—A meeting of the repealers of London was held on Monday evening at the National hall, High Holborn, for the purpose of adopting an address of congratulation to Mr O'Connell and his co-operators on their release from prison. Mr Collins presided, in the room of Mr Moore, who was expected. The meeting was addressed by several members of the repeal ward, all of whom condemned in very strong terms the policy, or rather the impolicy, of the late proceedings of the present ministry towards Ireland and Mr O'Connell; and they concurred in stating that the Irish nation ought to be ever thankful that such an independent Lord Chief Justice as Lord Denman was still to be found. To him, and also to Lords Campbell and Cottenham, who had delivered their opinions, they believed entirely divested of any party prejudice or opinion, the thanks of Ireland were due. A long address was adopted, expressing great regard for Mr O'Connell; a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting, which was very numerous, and rather noisy, then separated.

BANK OF ENGLAND.—An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday the 7th day of September, 1844.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.		BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100	Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,552,000
Other Securities	2,984,900	Reserve	3,564,729
Gold Coin and Bullion ..	12,657,208	Public Deposits, (including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend accounts) ..	3,630,809
Silver Bullion	1,694,087	Other Deposits	8,644,348
	£28,351,295	Seven-day and other bills	1,010,354
			£3,423,240
Notes issued ..	£28,351,295		
	£28,351,295		
		Government Securities, (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£14,554,834
		Other Securities	7,835,616
		Notes	8,175,025
		Gold and Silver Coin	857,765
			£31,423,240

Dated the 12th day of September, 1844.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

THE POST OFFICE DELINQUENCIES.—The following notice has been posted at the General Post office:—"The Postmaster-general having had the papers laid before him relating to the 'gross conspiracy' which existed amongst the letter carriers, Tapson, Saunders, Long, Bell, Walker, Skinner, and Croskell (who have been in the habit of opening the letters of sporting gentlemen), his lordship has been pleased to dismiss them the service.—Aug. 12."

SALE OF THE GREENWICH RAILWAY.—The South-eastern Railway Company have offered to purchase the Greenwich railway, or, as it is called, lease it for 999 years. They are to pay a rent of £36,000 for the first year, and £10,000 a year additional each succeeding year until it shall amount to £45,000. Meetings of the proprietors of both railways have ap-

proved of the proposal; but the sanction of parliament is required before it can be carried into effect. It is proposed that the lease should commence on the 1st January next.

BATHS AND WASHING HOUSES FOR THE MILLION.—A project is on foot which, if realised, will materially benefit a large portion of the London community. It is proposed to establish baths, coupled with wash-houses for clothes, on such a scale as to place the comforts of cleanliness within the reach of all. "It is contemplated," says the *Spectator*, "to begin with four foundations, three on the Middlesex, and one on the Surrey side of the river, at a total expense of £30,000. The annual charge thereafter to be met by the payments of those who use them; 1d. for a cold, and 2d. for a warm bath (the use of a towel inclusive), being the rates for the bathers, while at the washhouses, all appliances and means for six hours' scrubbing, drying, and ironing, are to be supplied for 2d. With the aid of an income to be derived from a few baths of a more expensive kind, the institutions are thus expected shortly to compass their own support. It cannot be doubted that the £30,000 will speedily be raised."

LIGHTING THE METROPOLIS.—The following curious statistics, prepared by one of the principal gas companies, will give some idea of the means at present employed for lighting London and its suburbs:—There are eighteen public gas-works, conducted by twelve companies; their capital amounts to upwards of £2,800,000, employed in pipes, tanks, &c. The revenue derivable therefrom is estimated at £450,000 per annum. There are about 180,000 tons of coals used annually; there are 1,460,000,000 cubic feet of gas made; 134,300 private lights, 30,400 public lights; 380 lamplighters, 176 gasometers, several of them double, and capable of storing 5,500,000 feet; and about 2,500 persons are employed in various ways.

IMMENSE DELIVERY OF LETTERS.—On Monday morning the East and West Indian and American mails all reached London via the Southampton railway. The number of letters issued was unprecedented for one delivery, being upwards of 285,000, and the postmen were not dispatched till nearly 10 o'clock.

THE BUILDING MANIA.—Foreigners who arrive in London are struck by the immense speculations in building which now give life and activity to the metropolis and its environs. Every district presents a picture not unlike Virgil's description of Carthage. The workmen extend their walls, raise houses, pushing along unwieldy stones or massy timber. Some mark out the ground for building. Others carry bricks and mortar. They all toil like bees. There is no part much more animated by this movement than Lambeth. The prodigious increase of houses is really astonishing. It appears by parliamentary papers that within ninety years of the last century there was only an increase of 5,600 houses. From 1790 to 1800 the total number of houses within the parish had been doubled. In 1822 the number was about 14,000. The increase since that period is almost incalculable. Kennington common, Stockwell, Brixton, South Lambeth, Wandsworth road, Vauxhall, and the more remote parts of the parish, are formed into streets and rows of first, second, and third-rate buildings. Several squares have been formed, and churches erected. Much taste is displayed in the architectural style of the suburban villas and cottages; but amidst this mass of buildings which strike the eye in almost every direction hundreds of houses remain unoccupied. How so many private residences can find occupants is a question not easily solved. A vast amount of capital has been expended by persons who have drawn their money from the funds in the expectation of getting better interest for it in these building speculations; but the general opinion is, that a considerable portion of the new speculations will produce little return to the capitalist. The freeholders and builders will derive most advantage. According to the calculation of those who watch the increase of our metropolitan population, the houses already built are more than enough for the inhabitants of Lambeth, Wandsworth, and Camberwell for the next 20 years.—*Globe*.

A DARING FORGERY has been committed at the Bank of England, by Mr Burgess, a clerk, with the aid of a confederate. Mr Burgess first took steps to have it believed in the Transfer office (where he was known) as being employed in another part of the establishment, that a Mr Oxenford, the holder of stock to the value of £8,000, was a friend of his, and meant to sell out. Then, having obtained leave of absence for a few days to facilitate his scheme, he procured a man to personate Mr Oxenford; and vouched for his identity when he went to the Transfer office to effect a fraudulent sale of the stock. They were paid in gold for the whole amount, and have made off with it. The culprits having had a week's start of the officers, there is every reason for supposing that they embraced the opportunity for a transatlantic trip, and up to the present time no clue has been discovered of their retreat, although rumours from day to day have been circulated on the subject. So barefaced a fraud was never before committed, and the Slack conspiracy, notwithstanding its organisation, was of a more complicated and ingenious character—was nothing to compare to the effrontery with which this forgery was carried out.

ATTEMPT OF ONE POLICEMAN TO MURDER ANOTHER.—On Monday Mr Mores and Mr Busk, county magistrates, sat at the Police station, Edmonton, to investigate the following charge. Superintendents Johnson and Mellish, with other officers of the district, attended the inquiry. Patrick Harvey, 392 N, police constable, was placed before them for examination. The facts were stated to be, that Mr

Risley, a cow-keeper, at Winchmore hill, had repeatedly complained that some parties unknown were in the habit of stealing milk from his cows in the field, and early on Sunday morning policeman Hannett, an old and respected officer, who was doing duty as sergeant, placed himself in the field to detect the delinquent. About four o'clock he observed the prisoner, who was on duty as constable of the beat, make his way stealthily down the fence into the field, and begin to draw milk from one of the cows into a bottle; and while he was so occupied, Hannett advanced, and laid hold of him to take him in custody to the station house; the prisoner, however, rendered desperate by the detection, and unable to break away from him, made a sudden attack upon him with his truncheon, beating him in the most dreadful manner about the head, until the truncheon broke. Hannett, however, still kept his hold, until his cries of "murder" brought the cow-keeper's men to his assistance, when the prisoner was secured and given in custody to Sergeant Hills at the station. Hannett was found to be so very seriously injured, that on Sunday morning one of the magistrates proceeded to take his deposition, as he then appeared to be in immediate danger of death; but he afterwards rallied under the care of Mr Cresswell and Mr Ward, the surgeons who attended him, and was on Monday stated to be in a much more favourable condition. The prisoner declined making any defence at present, and the magistrate remanded him for a fortnight.

HORRID BUTCHERY AT WOOLWICH.—On Friday morning, at a quarter to seven o'clock, the troops were mustered on the garrison parade to hear the proceedings of a general court martial read against two gunners of the royal regiment of artillery, named Smith and ——. The crimes alleged against them being, that of striking a non-commissioned officer of the same regiment, whilst in the execution of his duty; also, desertions, selling their regimental necessaries, and robbing a comrade. The prisoners were found guilty of the charges preferred against them, and were sentenced to receive one hundred and fifty lashes each, the finding of which sentence her Majesty finally approved of! The troops were then marched off to the rear of the Royal Artillery barracks, where the unfortunate men were ordered to strip, and were then tied up to the triangles, and the horrors of the scene commenced. The unfortunate culprits received the number awarded them without imploring mercy, though their sufferings were truly dreadful to behold. The men were then conveyed to the Ordnance medical hospital to be cured! A number of other gunners of the royal artillery, who had been tried by court martial for offences, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the penitentiary, and were marched off under escort for that destination.

PROVINCIAL.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The first annual convocation of this society was opened, in the Guildhall at Canterbury, on Monday, September 19th; Lord Albert Conyngham presided, and several eminent antiquarians and literary men attended from divers parts of the country. On Tuesday, the members met Lord Albert at Breach Down, eight miles from the city, about one hundred and fifty persons proceeding thither in carriages. Here several Saxon tumuli were opened, in spite of a heavy rain that sent many less ardent visitors scampering away. After a luncheon in the president's hospitable mansion at Bourne park, the opening of tumuli was resumed within the park; and some interesting remains were discovered—including a glass urn. Dr Buckland arrived in the midst of the process; taking off his coat, and binding his head with a handkerchief, he jumped into a grave, and worked with his own hands at the disinterment. In the evening, the relics were discussed at a full meeting in the Town hall. Among them was the thigh-bone of a man, so well preserved that Dr Pettigrew surmised it to have been the bone of some person murdered by a robber who infested that neighbourhood. Dr Buckland cautioned the meeting against drawing such inferences from the state of the bone—

He had bones in his possession more ancient than the creation of man, which, having been preserved from the access of air, were as perfect in every respect as bones recently buried. They were not in the least degree fossilised; when found, they were perfectly brittle, and would have crumbled into dust; but, by allowing them to become dry, and then immersing them in gum water, they became hard, and on striking them they would ring like ordinary bones.

At the meeting of the mediæval section, on Wednesday morning, a paper was read by Mr Wollaston on some fresco paintings recently discovered in East Wickham church; which a churchwarden is about to conceal with a mural monument, from a desire to destroy "papistical decorations." Resolutions were passed for taking means to intercede with owners of ancient relics for their preservation. Canterbury cathedral and its history occupied the society in the evening. Thursday was devoted to the antiquities of Richborough, Barfreston, and the cathedral. On Friday the President, in opening the business of the section, stated that the chief objects before the meeting were those of the Roman period. It was interesting to know that it was to this people this country was indebted for the origin of civilisation and Christianity. He mentioned the interesting fact that the Claudia who, with Publius, was addressed by St Paul, in his second epistle to Timothy, was a British lady, who married Publius, a Roman senator. She was supposed by some to have been the daughter of Caractacus, and to have induced Pomponia to invite St Paul to visit England. This opinion was confirmed in an interesting and decisive manner in Martial's "Epigrams," in which he described

Claudia as a lady of singular beauty. Professor Buckland, F.R.S., made a communication on the recent discovery of a Roman town with an adjacent temple, fortifications, and cemetery, in Dorsetshire, by Mr Medhurst.

It was situated at Jordan hill, in the parish of Preston, but was now covered by an arable field. The position of the cemetery was two miles from the site of the town. It was impossible to pass the plough over the spot from the obstruction offered by the foundations. Great quantities of bones of birds, sheep, and oxen, the latter chiefly of bulls, were found in some excavations, which had evidently been the relics of former sacrificial offerings in the temple. These had been made use of by the farmers for manure, who also, since the discovery, had removed a great portion of the stones from the foundations for the erection of walls and bridges. Amongst other novelties he also alluded to the large deposit of oyster shells, a fact which could only be accounted for by the circumstance that this fish was a favourite food of the inhabitants.

The further investigation of these novel and interesting remains the learned professor considered would be worthy the attention of the society. He next referred to the continuous series of camps along the line of the chalk hills extending from Wiltshire to Dorsetshire, which often alternated Roman and British. It was his opinion that Weymouth was formerly one of the chief Roman settlements in the kingdom, and that it would eventually, from its peculiar position, become again a port of considerable importance. No other topics of importance engaged the attention of the society, which closed its sittings on Saturday.

PUBLIC PARKS IN MANCHESTER.—SIR R. PEEL.—An aggregate meeting of the working classes of Manchester and Salford was held at the Free Trade hall on Tuesday, to promote measures for establishing public parks in Manchester. The chair was taken by Mr Abel Heywood; who referred to a previous meeting at which Lord Francis Egerton subscribed £1,000; and many other gentlemen had since come forward. Mr Malcolm Rose read the following letter from Sir Robert Peel, which was much cheered:—

"Whitehall, 7th September.
Gentlemen—Although I have no longer any personal connexion with the town of Manchester by property or other local tie, yet, considering Manchester to be the metropolis of a district to the industry of which I and my family are under very deep obligations, and most heartily approving of the wise and benevolent design to provide for those who are doomed to almost incessant toil the means of healthful recreation and harmless enjoyment, I willingly contribute to the furtherance of that design, and offer my cordial wishes for its success.

"I request my name may be added to the subscription which has been commenced for this purpose, for the sum of £1,000.

"I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
"Malcolm Rose, Esq., ROBERT PEEL.
"Edward Watkin, Esq."

Mr R. J. Richardson contrasted the want of such parks in Manchester with their presence in other large towns—as Glasgow with its green, Nottingham and its meadows, London and its parks, and very many others. Mr William Huntingdon, rector of St John's, mentioned, in illustration of the subject, that in seven months, while living within the town, he had lost three children; but, since he had removed to the more airy outskirts, his family had enjoyed a health which he sincerely wished every working-man to enjoy. Mr P. H. Holland, surgeon, dwelt upon the excessive mortality of the factory districts among the poor: in Preston, half the gentry arrive at the age of forty-five—half the children of the operatives die under the age of five years! Resolutions in furtherance of the objects proposed were carried unanimously. We learn from the *Manchester Times*, that the subscriptions already received amount to nearly £17,000.

WASHING-HOUSES FOR THE POOR.—It appears from an article in the *Spectator* of Saturday, that the example set by the town council of Liverpool, in forming establishments in central parts of the town, where the wives and daughters of the labouring population can wash and dry the clothes of their families without cost, and where persons desirous of bathing may do so at a trifling expense, is about to be imitated in London. For the encouragement of the benevolent persons who are taking up the subject in the metropolis, we may mention that the experiment has been attended with such complete success here, that a new and larger washing-house is about to be opened, at the expense of the corporation, at the north end of the town, the one now in existence being quite insufficient for the wants of the population. We understand that the present establishment more than clears its current expenses out of the very small fees paid by those who use it, and, even if it did not, no considerate person would grudge even a considerable outlay for the sake of securing for the labouring population the comforts of personal cleanliness, without the misery of a weekly washing day. At the Liverpool washing-house everything required is furnished gratuitously, except soap, and the clothes and linen, after being well washed, are thoroughly dried, without any charge, by means of an apparatus heated by steam. The new wash-houses and baths erecting in this town are to be situated at the corner of Paul street, Bevington bush, and will be much more extensive than those in Frederick street. The wash-houses are to be large, commodious, and open to the public at a trifling charge, and there are to be hot, cold, vapour, and plunge baths for different classes, at different prices. There are to be sixteen common baths for males, and eight for females. Four private baths for males and two vapour baths; two for females, and two vapour baths. The common plunge baths for the males will be thirty by twenty-five feet, those for the females twenty by eighteen. The building will be handsome and substantial,

and erected at considerable expense. — *Liverpool Times*.

FREE TRADE SOIREE AT WALSALL.—At a grand soiree in the Assembly room at Walsall, on Wednesday, a splendid silver salver was presented to Mr J. B. Smith, of Manchester, from the ladies of the borough, "as a testimonial of their gratitude and esteem for the patriotic and spirited manner in which he stood forward, in February, 1841, to contest the representation of the borough against a monopolist and bread taxer; for his upright and independent conduct and urbane demeanour during the struggle; for his general and undeviating advocacy of the rights of labour and happiness of all, in opposition to the selfish interests and domination of a class." A subscription for the purpose was opened in 1841, but deferred on account of the depressed state of trade at Walsall. Many ladies were present at the soiree on Wednesday; Mr Scott, the member, presided; and besides Mr Smith, Mr Bright and some other leading free traders were of the party.

ADVANCE OF WAGES IN PRESTON.—Messrs Ainsworth and Co., Mr John Cooper, and some other firms in this town, have intimated to their hands their intention to raise their wages about 7 per cent. It is probable the advance will be general. — *Preston Chronicle*.

POST-OFFICE ESPIONAGE.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of this city was held at the Guildhall, on Monday evening, for the purpose of petitioning parliament on the power exercised by the government in opening letters at the Post office, and in support of the proposed testimonial to Mr Duncombe, M.P., for his intrepid conduct in making an exposure of the late conduct of the Home Secretary in the use of his authority at the Post office. The chair was taken by G. Moger, Esq., mayor. The principal speakers were Mr Alderman Crisp, Mr Hancock, Mr Bolwell, and Mr Alderman Edridge. The meeting was numerous and respectable, and conducted with great order. — *Bath Journal*.

POOR'S ALLOTMENTS.—The following is a report of the advantages of the allotment system upon the estate of Mr Daniel Sutton, in the parish of Wigginton, near Tring:—About twelve months since, a field of arable land, in a convenient situation, was divided into 34 allotments, varying from 20 to 80 poles each, and let to labourers for £2 per acre, including tithes, rates, and taxes—the land to be cultivated, after the first time, by spade husbandry. The land was in a foul state, although naturally good corn land. The rent to be paid once a year. Monday last being the day appointed, the tenants assembled and paid their rent, with one exception, and that was a case where a man took rather more than he could manage, late in the season, and had not been able to gather any of the produce. After the rents were paid, and the tenants had partaken of some good old English cheer, prizes were distributed for the best specimen of the produce, and for the best cultivated allotment. The whole of them expressed their thanks for the benefits conferred, and the tenant who gained the latter prize—Charles Smart—who has a wife and five children under 15 years of age, thus alludes to it:—"I consider my rood of land has done me a great deal of good, and filled up my leisure time; and I hope next year to do still better. This year I have gathered peas for my own use, and have dug up several rows of potatoes, by which I can safely say I shall have 70 bushels altogether, which I consider worth 1s. 4d. per bushel; besides this, I have part in turnips, which I would not take £1 for: making the value of one year's produce upon a quarter of an acre between £5 and £6." The parish of Wigginton has ranked foremost in the list of thieves and poachers, and gained the appellation of "Wicked Wigginton;" but it is gratifying to observe that not one of the occupants of the allotments has been convicted of a theft or misdemeanour, and the parish has been very quiet and peaceable, and a great improvement is visible.

WAR STEAMERS.—During the early part of the week, a naval officer, from the Admiralty, was down here, inspecting the different steamers belonging to the port, in reference to their capacity as war-steamers, in the event of hostilities requiring a resort to such means of defence. He found sixty-one steamers fully competent to carry 148 large guns, several smaller ones, and a competent number of men; and expressed his admiration of their strength and capacity. The river steam-boats, tug-boats, &c., he pronounced capable of being converted into gun-boats of a most formidable description. It is gratifying to know of our warlike capacity, but we hope to remain long strangers to practical knowledge of the fact. — *Liverpool Journal*.

UNEQUALLED RAILWAY TRAINS.—On Thursday morning last, a special railway train (in four divisions) went from this district to Hull. Altogether it was decidedly the most monstrous of all monster trains ever recorded. The number of engines employed were ten, the carriages 250, and the passengers conveyed amounted to the enormous number of 7,800! About 6,000 were from Leeds alone, and the rest of the passengers were taken up at the Castleford station. So extraordinary was the crowd of passengers at the Leeds railway station, that two hours (from six o'clock in the morning until eight o'clock) were occupied before the last division of the train could be dispatched. Averaging the number of passengers at 2s. each, which was the third class fare to Hull and back, and, consequently, the lowest computation—the railway company would realise from this pleasure trip the sum of £780. A speculator having bought a considerable number of tickets, disposed of the whole of them before midnight on Wednesday, and realised a profit on the sale of at least £10. — *Leeds Mercury*.

NEW RAILWAYS IN KENT.—At the half-yearly meeting of the South-eastern Company, on Tuesday, the directors announced that they had plans under consideration for extending their railway to nearly all the important places in Kent. A branch to Canterbury, Ramsgate, and Margate, will shortly be commenced; one to Maidstone is just completed; they intend to lease the Whitstable railway. They propose lines from London through Woolwich, Gravesend, Rochester, Chatham, Sittingbourne, Faversham, and Chilham, to unite with the Canterbury branch; from Rochester to Maidstone; from the Ramsgate and Canterbury branch to Sandwich and Deal; and a branch from Tunbridge to Tunbridge Wells, and thence to Hastings.

EFFECTS OF LIGHTNING.—During the storm on Sunday evening, the house of Mr Thomas Smith, at Brabourne, was struck by lightning, occasioning much damage, and placing the inmates in great peril of their lives. It appears that the family were in bed, when, just before ten o'clock, Mr Smith was roused by hearing a tremendous crash in the adjacent room, in which five of his children were sleeping. On reaching the room he found the chimney leveled from the top to the floor, the bricks and rubbish nearly covering it and some portion of the bed. The children were fortunately unhurt, with the exception of one, the eldest, a boy about 13 years of age, who received a severe contusion from one of the falling bricks, on the left eye. Their escape is almost miraculous, as one of the bed posts is shivered into splinters, and the pillows were actually driven from under the heads of the children, one entirely through the door, the panels of which were forced out, and the other left hanging in the aperture. The bed clothes were afterwards found to be ignited in two places, each about the size of half-a-crown; but by timely attention further calamity was prevented. On afterwards examining the premises, it was found that the electric fluid had passed down the stairs, through the back washhouse, to the hogsty, wherein were two fine animals, weighing each about seven score; one was struck dead, and the other escaped unhurt. The house is so much damaged, that it is thought it will be necessary to take it entirely down. Hundreds of persons visited the premises on Monday, many taking away small portions of the shattered bed post, as mementos of the remarkable occurrence. — *Kent Herald*.—On the same evening, during the dreadful storm which visited the eastern division of the county of Kent, a most extensive pile of buildings, known as Gulston farm, at the village of Ash, four miles from Sandwich, and nine from Canterbury, was set on fire by the lightning, and the whole of the produce, agricultural implements, and a quantity of live stock, consumed. The property belonged to Mr Coleman, farmer, and was the yield of 100 acres. — On Friday evening, the 6th instant, during a thunder storm which visited Derby, two men, who were at work in a field, were struck with lightning. One, named Sanders, was killed on the spot; the other, named Pegg, was knocked down and rendered insensible. There are several points of interest connected with the narrow escape of Pegg:—

The electric fluid appears to have struck him first on the top of the head; it pierced his hat by a perforation in the crown, not larger than a small shot hole, and rent the hat lining into shreds. The hair on the crown and left side of the head was burned, and the skin on the left side and back of the neck scorched. Then the lightning came in contact with the silver watch guard, along which it passed, completely fusing the links; the watch glass was broken, and three joints of the outer case of the watch were also fused. It thence passed down the right thigh and leg, which it scorched very much in its course to his boot heel, which was completely torn off. The works of the watch were not injured, but the steel parts were rendered magnetic. Pegg has no recollection of anything happening to him at the time of the accident.

WONDERFUL PRESERVATION.—A young woman, named Mary Webster, who resides with her widowed mother, near Mr Simmons's paper works, in the Via Gellia, at Bonsall, has recently had the narrowest escape from a miserable death that we ever remember to have heard of, under anything like similar circumstances. The young woman, who is 22 years of age, stout, and rather good-looking, is unfortunately of somewhat weak intellect. It appears that, shortly previous to Tuesday week, she was walking with her mother on a foot road leading from Bonsall to Ible, when, at a place called Bonsall Lees, a common cotton handkerchief which she wore was blown off by the wind, it being rather rough at the time, and before it could be recovered, it went down the shaft of a deserted lead mine which had been carelessly left unsecured. The loss of the handkerchief seems to have affected her in an extraordinary degree, and, on the night of Tuesday week, about ten o'clock, she left her home, and, although diligent inquiries were made after her, nothing whatever was ascertained respecting her until the following Monday morning. On that morning her mother, who was then seeking her, inquired of a miner, named John Massey, who was working on Bonsall Lees, if he knew anything of her daughter, and received for answer that he did not. The distracted mother went forward on her now almost hopeless search, and being in the neighbourhood of the shaft into which the handkerchief had blown, she went to it, and shouted down, when, strange to say, her ears were greeted with the voice of her lost daughter, who, at the expiration of a week's entombment, without sustenance of any kind, appeared to recognise the voice of her parent. The overjoyed mother now hastened back to Massey (the miner to whom she had last spoken), and he lost no time in obtaining the assistance of some brother miners, who speedily collected the necessary tackling for rescuing the miserable sufferer from her living grave,

and everything being adjusted to secure, as far as possible, the safety of the object of their humane exertions, Massey and another miner, named William Bunting, descended the shaft, which is twenty yards deep, and perpendicular, and found her in a crouching position at the shaft foot, sensible, but nearly bereft of physical strength, and to use Massey's words, "as cold as a corpse." She had (no doubt in moments of delirium) unclothed herself to the waist downwards, and taken off her shoes and one stocking, and she had actually recovered the lost handkerchief which was lying by her, and in which was tied up one of her shoes. Having been safely attached to the rope, she was drawn to the surface, and during her ascent she attempted to hold on, but was of course, too far exhausted to do so effectually. Perhaps the strangest circumstance connected with this strange tale is, that in a few minutes after arriving at the surface, she told her mother that before she attempted to descend the shaft in search of the handkerchief, she had taken off her gown, and hidden it in a wall, the gown was found exactly as described by her. She was now carefully removed home, and on putting her to bed it was found that she had received no external injury beyond comparatively slight lacerations and bruises. Weak restoratives were sparingly administered, and under the care of Mr Evans, surgeon, of Winsters, there is every likelihood of her restoration to perfect health. She states that she believed the shaft was only two or three yards deep, as she looked into it on the day she lost her handkerchief, and thought she saw the bottom. She had descended apparently four or five feet, when a peg which bore her weight, proving rotten, broke, and she was precipitated, as already described, nearly twenty yards to the bottom, her fall being, no doubt, in some degree broken by the resistance of the air against her clothes. She complains of having suffered horribly from thirst, and had eaten part of her under garments, but does not seem to possess any knowledge of her own as to the length of time her living entombment had endured. — *Nottingham Journal*.

MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—At Dover, a few nights since, a policeman named Couchman was murdered by a party of gipsies and other loose characters, who had been drinking, quarreling, and fighting in the neighbourhood. Deceased had endeavoured to suppress the disturbance; and, having got the assistance of another of the force, they were taking one of the disorderlies into custody, when another of the party procured a broom handle, with which he advanced and struck deceased on the forehead. He fell back on the ground, and died almost instantly. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, when a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against James Clark (the father), William Clark, Thomas Clark, John Clark, and Stephen Clark (his sons), William Smith, and other persons unknown. Frederick Clark and John Wood, who, with old Clark and one of his sons (Stephen), were taken into custody on the morning of the murder, were discharged, and the old man and his son Stephen were committed to Maidstone gaol to take their trial at the next Maidstone assizes, and the witnesses were bound over to prosecute. The other parties concerned in the deed have not yet been discovered, but a reward is offered for their apprehension.

MURDER, ELEVEN YEARS AGO.—On Saturday a man named Riorden, was brought before Mr Rushton, on a charge of having been concerned in the murder of Cornelius Sullivan, near Macroom, in the county of Cork, in the year 1833. It appeared that Riorden, though in almost constant employment in Liverpool ever since, had continued to evade the vigilance of the police, and that a quarrel between him and one of his associates who was in the secret, led to his apprehension. He was sent over to Dublin on Saturday evening, thence to be conveyed to the gaol of the county of Cork. — *Liverpool Chronicle*.

Her Majesty has signified her intention to open the Royal Exchange in the course of the last fortnight of October.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer acknowledges, in yesterday's *Times*, the receipt of a bank note for £30, transmitted in a letter signed "Better Late than Never." — *Downing street*, Sept. 16.

NEW ENTERPRISE.—We observe it stated in a Liverpool journal that several vessels have left that port for the western coast of Africa with sealed instructions, to be opened in a certain latitude, and each carrying an experienced practical chemist, furnished with tests for ascertaining the real qualities and composition of ores and salts. The destination of these vessels—probably the pioneers of a new traffic—is understood to lie between the 20th and 30th degree of latitude on the western African coast, and their object the discovery of certain suspected veins of copper, lead, iron, or gold, stated to exist about forty miles from the sea-coast, and in a rich and fertile country. Captain Morrell's observations on the geological character of the coast are understood to have influenced to a considerable degree the undertakers of the enterprise.

THE CANADIAN INSURRECTION.—The real cost of the insurrection in Canada, during the Melbourne-whig régime, at last comes out—almost five millions and a half! By a return laid before parliament on the motion of Mr Leader, it appears that the total expense of the army, navy, ordnance, and commissariat services in Canada, for the year 1837, amounted to £189,048; and for subsequent years as follows—

1838	£510,248	1841	£898,998
1839	1,629,070	1842	884,998
1840	1,313,884	1843	806,007

The difference between the expenditure of these years and that of 1837 amounts, with £528,877 difference on account of supplies, to the sum of £6,437,694. — *Spectator*.

It is said that Chief-justice Pennefather and Mr Attorney-general Smith are both in London awaiting the return of Sir Robert Peel from Drayton manor, where his daughter's illness detains him, to place in his hands the resignation of the respective offices which they hold.

KING LOUIS PHILIPPE'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The arrangement for the journey of Louis Philippe to England is at length definitively settled. His Majesty will leave Treport on the 7th or the 9th, by the evening tide, so as to disembark the following day, before midday, at Southampton, and the same evening to dine at Windsor castle. The King will be accompanied by his youngest son, the Duke of Montpensier, who goes on the special invitation of Queen Victoria. None of the ladies of the royal family will accompany his Majesty. The only two of his ministers who will accompany King Louis Philippe are M. Guizot, the minister of foreign affairs, and Admiral Mackau, the minister of the marine. His Majesty will also be attended by the Count de Montalivet, the intendant of the civil list, by Baron Fain, the secretary of the King (who is the son of the celebrated Baron Fain, so many years secretary to Napoleon), and by three general officers and four aides-de-camp. Louis Philippe's stay in England will be very short. He will not be absent from his own kingdom for more than seven days, and it is not his intention to visit London. We understand, likewise, that it is his Majesty's wish that the visit should be a strictly private one, so that it is probable few or none will be invited to Windsor castle during his stay but members of the court. The King will hold no court during his stay in England.—*Times*.

RIGHT OF OCCUPIERS OF COMPOUND HOUSES TO HAVE THEIR NAMES INSERTED IN THE POOR-RATE BOOK.—The subjoined correspondence will probably go far to settle the question, which has only of late excited as much attention as it deserves. It arose from the refusal of the parish officers of Hackney to include the names of compound tenants in the rate book, after their attention had been especially drawn to the subject. They did "not deem it necessary"—such was their official reply—"to alter the present mode of making out the rate books" in their parish. In consequence the following letter was addressed to the poor-law commissioners, their answer to which is given below:—

Hackney, Aug. 7, 1844.

"Gentlemen—May I respectfully solicit the favour of you to inform me whether, in a parish like this, where we have a large number of houses compounded for to the poor rate, it is obligatory on the overseers to insert the names of the tenants, as well as the landlords, of such houses in the rate book?"

"Whether, if not obligatory, overseers have a discretionary power in the matter?"

"If obligatory (as the parochial Assessment act would seem to suggest), then by what means they can be compelled to discharge the duty? I am, &c.,

"C. GREEN.

"To the Poor-law Commissioners."

"Poor-law Commission office, Somerset house, Sept. 7, 1844.

"Sir—I am directed by the poor-law commissioners to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th ult., and, in answer thereto to state that the commissioners consider that it is the duty of the overseers, where they are charged with the duty of making the poor rate, to insert in the rate book the names of the several occupiers of houses in the parish (so far as they know or may be able to ascertain them), notwithstanding that, under the provisions of the general law, or any local act, such overseers may be authorised in charging the owners of such houses with the rates instead of the occupiers. The Parochial Assessment act, 6 and 7 Wm IV., c. 96, extends to all parishes without distinction, and requires (sec. 2) that every rate shall contain an account of every particular set forth at the head of the respective columns in the form given in the schedule annexed to the act. One of the particulars required by the form to be set forth is the name of the occupier.

"The commissioners are not, however, prepared to advise what legal consequences would result to the overseers from the neglect of the duty. The statute does not itself impose any penalty for any omission or neglect. I am, &c.,

"W. G. LUMLEY, Assistant Secretary.

"Mr C. Green, Hackney."

If, after this explicit declaration of opinion by the poor-law commissioners, parish officers shall still "not deem it necessary" to discharge properly their duty, ways and means, it is presumed, will not be wanting to compel them, at some inconvenience probably to themselves. In the parish of Hackney alone there are from two to three thousand persons occupying compound houses, a large proportion of whom have as good a right to be on the list of voters for the borough of the Tower Hamlets as any other class whose names are found there. Yet, for this year, they will almost every one be disfranchised through the ignorance or want of principle of the parish officers. And hundreds of parishes throughout the kingdom are in the like predicament.—*Morning Advertiser*.

Postscript.

Wednesday, September 18th.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday in the Conciliation hall, which was almost as densely thronged as on the last occasion, although the same anxiety to obtain admission was not observable at or in the vicinity of the building. Shortly before 1 o'clock Mr O'Connell entered the hall, and was received with a burst of enthusiastic cheers, accompanied by the waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies who occupied the gallery. The hon. and learned gentleman was followed

by Messrs J. O'Connell, M.P., W. S. O'Brien, M.P., H. Grattan, M.P., N. Maher, M.P., and others, and, as soon as the cheering had subsided, moved the Hon. Mr Hutchinson into the chair.

Mr HUTCHINSON addressed the meeting at some length, on the manner in which the union had been brought about, and the advantages that would result from its repeal. Notwithstanding their triumph there was still much danger:—

He alluded to the probability of the whigs obtaining power, and employing bribery and treachery to defeat the national cause [hear, hear]. But he hoped that no one in the popular ranks would allow himself to be acted on by soft words and promises—that, being forewarned, they would be forearmed—and that, whatever party might be in power, they should find the Irish people determined, as if acting on the impulse of only one mind, never to abandon their efforts to obtain a repeal of the union [loud cheers]. There were two reasons why they must be successful: in the first place, they had the sympathy of all Europe; and secondly, their cause was a holy cause, which could not fail to call down the favour and benediction of heaven [loud cheers].

Mr O'CONNELL, in handing in several subscriptions, called upon the repeal wardens in Scotland to guard against the secret societies which he understood were springing up amongst the Irish residents there. He moved a resolution on the subject.

Mr W. GRAY handed in £20 from Detroit, four hundred miles beyond Niagara, which made up £120 that town had contributed to their funds within a short time.

Mr O'CONNELL, after handing in various sums, read a letter from Mr J. M. Cantwell, attorney for the traversers, giving in his adhesion to the repeal cause as a federalist only, and said that he would take that opportunity of inviting all gentlemen of the same opinion to join the association. A federal parliament might be an instrument of much advantage to Ireland, but it did not contain the undoubted principle of stability and public good. Still the federalist was a most desirable companion to the repealer, and he was, in fact, a repealer so far as the annihilation of the Union act was concerned; and he, for one, would heartily agree and concur with any class of his fellow subjects in looking for a federal parliament [loud cheers].

Some discussion took place respecting the grand banquet, and the attendance of federalists, in the course of which both Mr O'Connell and Mr Smith O'Brien said that they would attend no public dinner at which "the repeal of the union" was not drunk.

After a short address from Mr McNevin, Mr W. S. O'Brien brought forward and read a notice, on the part of the general committee, and moved that it be sanctioned by the association. The substance of it is comprised in the first two paragraphs:—

"The committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association propose to award the following sums as prizes for the best essays written in support of a repeal of the act of Union:—For the best essay, £100; second best, £75; third best, £50.

"The essays are to be sent to the secretary of the Repeal Association on or before the first of January, 1845; the name of the author not to be attached to his essay, but to be sent in a sealed envelope, bearing some fictitious signature corresponding to a similar signature attached to the essay."

The committee then give a sort of programme of the contents of the work. The judges appointed are Mr John O'Connell, M.P., Mr Thomas Davis, and Mr Smith O'Brien, M.P. The latter gentleman proceeded to expatiate on the subject of a prize essay, and to urge the importance of the repeal of the union.

Mr O'CONNELL followed with his speech for the day, which was for the most part a *rechauffé* of parts of his "monster address" on the previous Monday. Mr C. alluded at some length to the necessity of conciliation, which he was glad to observe on the increase. For instance, on the occasion of his incarceration there were no "drunken orgies" and strong toasts on the part of the Orange faction. How different would matters have been three years ago. The same might be said of his liberation.

He was proud to say he had received the congratulations of persons who had been formerly opposed to him, and whose politics were even yet not identified with his. He was proud to say that many who would formerly rejoice in his conviction had joined in the illumination that had followed his liberation [cheers]. These were excellent symptoms, and they ought to do everything to insure a continuance of them, by reciprocating the kindness that was extended towards them by those who were formerly opposed to them.

He recurred to the subject of the Clontarf meeting, and more emphatically expressed his opinion that the meeting should not be held. With respect to the Preservative society he said:—

He thought that society ought to be formed of men who would make a sacrifice for the service of their country, and he thought it would be well that they should be entirely distinct from that association—that each should be distinct from and uncontrolled by the other. He wanted to give the principle of fixity to their arrangements, and to remove the impression that any of the institutions of the country were to be injured or disturbed by the repeal of the Act of Union. If there was anything that would tend more than another to inspire confidence, it would be in having persons of property formed together into an association for the re-establishment of an Irish parliament.

The impeachments:—

The third subject which he had to bring forward was that of the impeachment of the ministry. With respect to the judges, he thought the better course would be to have an address to the Crown from both Houses of Parliament for their removal, as was the case in the removal of Sir J. Barrington. That would be the most constitutional principle, as it would require an inquiry before Parliament in the first instance.

He next turned to the subject of English sympathy:—"They had heard much of English sympathy [hear, hear]. He was loaded with letters

telling him he was wrong in fixing on the English people the faults of their governors, and that he should not have used such harsh language towards them." It should be recollected that the *Times* had lavished the foulest abuse on Ireland, and his frequent use of the term "Saxon" was mild compared with the language of that journal.

"Saxon" was no term of reproach. It was an honoured name, and the purest portion of liberty was derived from Saxon laws and institutions. "But I'll tell Englishmen what I'll do," said the hon. gentleman; "I'll make a bargain with them. Let them forgive me 'Saxon,' and I'll forget the compliments of the *Times* [cheers and laughter]. I will remind you how I was received in England during the discussion of the writ of error. I was received most kindly, and cheered in my exertions." Mr O'Connell proceeded to eulogise the Covent Garden theatre dinner, and the warmth of his reception at various towns in England. He was, he continued, now arrived at the time when he would test the English [cheers]. There should be no more discussion one way or another, as to what their feelings towards Ireland were [cheers]. On this question they would either join Ireland or not, and one way or another the public mind would be tested [loud cheers]. He told England from that place that if she joined them they would do her ample justice, and would sound her praise in shouts whose echoes should re-echo themselves again. They would pray that she might be great and powerful—that she might obtain every advantage in peace and victory in war [cheers]. He promised them, in return, the lion heart and stout heart of Ireland [cheers]. He promised them her glowing intellect, and the congregation of her virtues—her temperance—her morality—her chastity [loud cheers]. He promised them the whole of these, if they joined Ireland in obtaining the victory over injustice [cheers]. He had a right to expect it. . . . Let the people of England give up the humbugging idea of deluding Ireland [cheers]—and either join her heart and hand, or allow her to consider them as her bitterest enemy [loud cheering]. Her bitterest enemy, he said, because England stood between them and her oppressors, and would not remain neutral [cheers]. England, however, must now take a part with them or against them [cheers]. He offered her the allegiance of the Irish people, which would make Louis Philippe tremble on his throne, and would wipe away the disgrace of Mogador. But he had his price. He was to be bribed, and his bribe was justice [cheers]. In return for that he would make England the greatest of nations [cheers].

Mr W. S. O'BRIEN, in moving the thanks of the association to three professional gentlemen for their efficient attention to the registry of Dublin, observed that he did not consider himself a "leader" in the cause.

Mr O'CONNELL said that he would cease to be a leader if Mr O'Brien did [cheers]. One of the most infallible symptoms of their success was to be found in the fact that his hon. friend was a leader. His example he hoped to see followed; but, if it were not, he was a host in himself [cheers].

After some further business, the rent for the week was announced to be £715 7s.; Mr Somers, M.P., was called to the chair; thanks voted, on the motion of Mr O'Connell, to the former chairman; and the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

Mr O'Connell leaves Dublin for Derrynane on Tuesday next.

The *Morning Chronicle* says that, after the payment of all expenses connected with the state prosecutions, £20,000 remains in the repeal treasury.

THE QUEEN AT BLAIR ATHOL.—Her Majesty's health appears to be gradually improving. Although the weather has latterly been unfavourable, she has been out every day, enjoying the fine air of this place. Her Majesty seems to look better every day. The inhabitants of the place and the visitors appear to have discovered that her Majesty desires privacy, for they now make no attempt to cheer her, but merely take off their hats, and bow as she passes along. The Princess Royal is in excellent health.

Yesterday, an immense quantity of the new coin, half farthings, was issued from the mint.

MISS PEEL is, according to the latest accounts from Drayton Manor, quite out of danger and slowly recovering.

FRANCE.—On the important news from Morocco, our Paris contemporaries almost unanimously rejoice in the assurance of peace it conveys, and are by no means sparing of compliments to the navy, the army, and to France in general, upon the lesson taught to Europe, and indeed to the world, by the chastisement inflicted on the Moors, and from which they anticipate a marvelous effect upon surrounding nations. Some of the opposition papers, however, are by no means satisfied at the war being brought to an end on any terms, and they all recur to their old charge against the government, that it was done for fear of England. The arrangement of the affair is said to have been brought about by our government through Mr Bulwer, our minister to the court of Spain.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.—The *Bremen Gazette* of the 3rd instant says:—"The Count de Neesselrode is expected soon at St Petersburg. We are assured that he has communicated to the English cabinet the views of his government relative to the war in Caucasus, and has obtained a promise from the English cabinet that in future English agents shall neither send ammunition nor provisions to the mountaineers by way of Constantinople."

CORN MARKET. MARK LANE. THIS DAY.

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English ..	3620	1050	1910			
Scotch						
Irish			12250			
Foreign ..	3170	3740	800			

There is no alteration in price; but the market is dull, and no sales to any extent can be made.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. J. F." We know of no English publication to which we can refer him.
 "N. R." We fancy our readers are not much interested in the fact.
 "Humanitas." Too long.
 "R. Service." We will think of it.
 "A Lodger" will see that his recommendation has been complied with.
 "One who uses great plainness of speech." We have said all that we wish to say upon that subject.

Terms for advertising in the *Nonconformist*.

For 7 lines....5s. 0d. | For 10 lines....6s. 0d.
 For every additional line..... 4d.

For a half column £1 5s. | For a column...£2 0s.

* Advertisements from the country must be accompanied by a post-office order, or reference for payment in London.

Orders for the *Nonconformist* are received at the office, and by all booksellers and newsvendors. The terms of subscription, if paid in advance, are £1 6s. per annum. All communications for the Editor should be addressed to the office, No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street.

The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1844.

SUMMARY.

PEACE! We are gratified at being able to announce the conclusion of peace between France and Morocco, and the consequent removal of the sole remaining chance of misunderstanding between ourselves and our neighbours. The Emperor of Morocco has succumbed. Hostilities have terminated. The conditions first insisted upon by the French have been acceded to, and the island of Mogador, which they had temporarily occupied, is already evacuated. The admirers of war will now, perhaps, have the goodness to tell us what one rational or beneficial end has been accomplished by the slaughter of some hundreds of men, and what there is, whether of advantage on the one hand, or of loss on the other, which might not have been brought about by peaceful arbitration. France insisted upon certain terms: Morocco refused. Forthwith swarms of men who have had nothing whatever to do either with the one act or the other, are blown to atoms or cut to pieces. This done, the parties agree. The same terms are proffered and accepted, about which the whole quarrel had taken place. So true it is that—

"War is a game which, were their subjects wise, Kings could not play at."

On Monday se'nnight Mr O'Connell made his *début*, once again, in the Conciliation hall. All was enthusiasm of course. The Liberator's speech lacked nothing of his wonted fire. There was a scantling, as might have been expected, of coarse vituperation. There was far more than a scantling of unmerited eulogium. So, the whigs are once more in favour with Mr O'Connell—much good may he get out of them!—but we honestly confess, that the alliance pleases us not. Federalism, it seems, is to be the bond of union—a boon which the whigs could not confer on Ireland, even if they were disposed, and assuredly would not, even if they had the power. It may serve as a rallying cry until they are in place. Can Mr O'Connell imagine that it would serve them or him hereafter? And the English people, what is the compact to yield to them? Are they to go by the wall, until they become troublesome? or, are they, too, to be fed with promises never to be fulfilled? Mr O'Connell might have known, ere now, that as the leader of the people of both countries, he might become strong—almost omnipotent. As an ally of either section of the aristocracy, he will soon sink back into weakness, and lose a reputation which has been more than once endangered. He is against the holding of the Clontarf meeting, wherein he is wise. He is earnest for the impeachment of the Irish judges and Attorney-general, in which crusade, if ever commenced, we think much valuable energy would be wasted. He still talks of his Preservative Society, but in a somewhat more cautious tone than once he held. He proclaims the policy of conciliation. He will strive to make that a national, which is now chiefly a Roman catholic, movement. We have no doubt that, move as he will, he will yet accomplish much good; but we fear, from the general tenor of his speech, that he will resort to diplomatic tactics too extensively for the accomplishment of Ireland's deliverance from her oppressors.

Her Majesty's visit to Scotland creates but little sensation. This is as it should be. Idle people are doubtless disappointed at the strict privacy which the Queen observes. We must say we like her the better for it. She is far more sensible than most of her subjects. We quote from the *Economist* the following very appropriate remarks:—

"It is understood, some one evidently rightly informed, says, 'that her Majesty desires to avoid all unnecessary publicity, and rather to enjoy retirement and relaxation during her visit; so it is to be hoped that no intrusive curiosity will induce the public, however ardent their loyalty, to intrude upon her Majesty's privacy, or interfere with her amusements.' Well, her Majesty lands at Dundee on Wednesday morning early, no doubt with the view of serving the provost and bailies of 'bon-

nie Dundee' as she had done those of 'auld Reekie' two years before. But 'experience teaches all; so the good people of Dundee were 'up i' the mornin' airly,' and her Majesty must needs have patience and stop to show herself off to the prying and prurient gaze of all and sundry about Dundee. It was nothing to the people of Dundee that the Queen might be sick and tired with a journey on sea extending over five hundred miles, and would, no doubt, be anxious to arrive at her destined place of rest, without being subjected to annoyance. They had their own curiosity to gratify, and they call it loyalty! We read in the papers that when 'her Majesty stepped ashore, the spectators cheered most loyally. In a few minutes her Majesty had reached her carriage, and the royal party drove off through the town, amidst the vociferous cheers of the people. Some were heard to grumble that the carriage was a close one, and that the Queen could not be seen.' Well, what a shame of the Queen to close her carriage, for no purpose, probably, but to keep out a cold blast from the carse of Gowrie! She might at least have given one solitary nod, and have taken one peep out as she went up 'the Murrageate,' if not to let the people see her, at least to let her see the people and the multitude of flowers and fine things they had strewed in her path and set up for her view. But no! the Queen went north for another purpose. It was quite notorious that she did so; and she had a very good right to do it. The dignitaries of Dundee might, therefore, have spared themselves a vast deal of their preparations, and lost nothing in their character for loyalty whatever. 'Some were heard to grumble.'"

When we have told our readers that the Marquis of Chandos has attained his majority, whereat there were great rejoicings at Stowe and Buckingham, and that Sir Robert Peel has, in the handsomest manner, presented a donation of £1000 towards the fund for providing a public park at Manchester, accompanying it with a letter which does him honour, we believe we have summed up all the news which the week has produced.

STATE OF PARTIES.

In the prosecution of our duties as journalists, it usually falls to our lot, shortly after the rising of parliament, to glance at the relative position, strength, and prospects of political parties in Great Britain. It is natural that we should do so—first, because commonly, at this particular season, we have nothing else to engage our attention—secondly, because after six months' handling of separate parts, we are all the more anxious to get a true notion of the whole—and lastly, because it lays a basis upon which to build our expectations for the future. To this task, therefore, we address ourselves with spirits newly brushed up—and if our readers would like to have a passing chat with hope, we think they are as likely to meet with her somewhere hereabouts, as on any ground of speculation with which we are acquainted.

The best account which one can give of the state of parties, is that, without exception, they are all at sixes and sevens. Probably, there never was, "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," such a helter-skelter arrangement of political sections, as at present. Sections, indeed, they can be called only by a license of speech, inasmuch as the description implies something approaching to compactness and coherency in the thing described, and the absence of these characteristics is visible on all hands. Fluidity would appear to us to be the now prevailing mode of political existence—a general resolution of all elements into a stagnant mass, the surface of which every stirring breath may ripple, but the great body of which will remain unmoved, until the appearance of some new comet in the hemisphere of state alters the present centre of gravitation. We have waves, but no current. The monotonous flat of political nothingness is just sufficiently disturbed, to give us temporary elevations and depressions—but as to any oneness of direction amongst parties, we would be willing to give a premium on the acumen which could find it out. For our parts, we see before us nothing but a chain of ponds, in which the only process going on which we can discover is that of evaporation—and this process, we suppose, will continue until some peculiar electrical law shall suddenly condense into heavy clouds the public opinion which is now held in solution, and descending torrents shall convert these separate but half-connected holes into the bed of one rushing, impetuous, irresistible stream.

Take the government as the most conspicuous example of what we mean. It possesses an immense parliamentary majority, and yet it is singularly deficient in political power. Without plan, without principle, having lost its reputation, and failed in its intentions, its supporters are just as chance may direct, are bound together by no permanent tie, and as often cross its purposes as coincide with them. Its members are in office for this reason and for no other, because they are in office. No one wishes them to be there—no one is prepared to turn them out. They constitute a *locum tenens* for all parties. They do as well as others to stop a gap. It is difficult to determine to whom they owe their seats. Professedly conservative, the conservatives have more than once all but snatched the reins from their grasp. The most unkindly cuts they have received have come from their own friends. Now they are yoked together with the whigs, anon with the free traders. Their greatest efforts have been followed by moral, if not actual, defeat. Their measures are a per-

petual see-saw. It is too plain to be concealed, that they are at odds with each other. They have, consequently, no *corps*, save a few placemen whom they can call "their own"—no body guards, upon whom, in the worst of circumstances, they can confidently depend. They are not even tolerated—for toleration implies consent. Their existence as a government is simply acknowledged as a fact—and it will remain such until some greater fact makes head.

That no greater fact has yet come uppermost, is, perhaps, the most vivid illustration to which we could point, of the chaos of political parties. The whigs, where are they? and the radicals, who ever mentions them? What, now, is the length of Lord John Russell's tail? and Mr Ward, what has become of the section he headed? Measure the strength of the free traders, and to what, considered relatively, does it amount? The suffragists are even lower in the scale, and, if anything, more divided. Chartism, as a movement, is but a heap of unconnected fragments, and even repealers have their serious differences. We have a little of everything, but nothing decidedly predominant. We have, nominally, tory and whig—we have high churchmen and out-and-out dissenters—we have free traders and complete suffragists, chartists and repealers—we have mules formed by the combination of every two extremes—we have moderates, holding the opinions, but denouncing the practice, of each and all—but we have no section strong enough to carry out its views—none able to shape the destinies of the nation. All, at present, is pell-mell. Nobody can calculate upon the next move. Everyone urges the necessity of union—none have yet hit upon the nucleus around which it may gather. Political party, in fact, is crumbling to pieces, and resolving itself into its original elements.

Meanwhile, with all the confusion of conflicting parties, truth, in the shape of opinion, is making way. This is the age of preaching. Lecturers are everywhere abroad, and it is their especial vocation to preach. The press preaches, and its many thousand mouths utter, occasionally, soul-stirring truths which find their way to many an honest heart. Events preach more loudly, more forcibly, more practically, than all. The utter worthlessness of the present system of government—the extravagant cost at which it is maintained—its vexatious interference with commercial and social rights—its selfishness and its tyranny—are coming to be pretty generally understood. The reign of *sham*, so long the god of the political world, is drawing to a close. All parties have, in turn, been deluded, and nearly all parties have, in turn, played the deluder. Hence men know not whom to trust—know not upon what to lean. The atmosphere they have been wont to breathe has been overcharged with deceit, and the result has been a universal tendency to suspicion. But the suspicion affects men rather than principles—movements rather than the truths they embody. The English mind is at present engaged in laying in a rich cargo of political knowledge, and, while thus employed, heeds not who they may be who crowd about the helm. It is to be noted, moreover, that such knowledge is dispensed by no one party exclusively. All, whatever may be their nostrums or their theories, are ransacking the world for facts, and are turning them up to public view. The facts remain, whatever may become of the theories; and, out of the information thus thrust before the people, it will be strange indeed, if they do not glean some general principles which may serve for their safe guidance when different times arise.

Different times will arise of course—if later than we could wish for, sooner, perhaps, than we expect. The present medley cannot continue long. The amount of opinion now held in solution by the public mind, and daily increasing, cannot remain for ever quiescent. When the proper time shall have arrived, crystallisation will re-commence—the old party distinctions will be forgotten—new and more decidedly marked ones will take their place. There are probably now in training the men whom Providence has appointed to lead forward the people to important triumphs. We regard the present as, on the whole, a satisfactory state; just as miners, when boring for coal, can rejoice to come upon a stratum of shale, although intrinsically worthless, because they know that their task is on the eve of accomplishment. There is some talk of concerting a union between all liberals. We predict that no union can be successful, unless it be based upon the broad and solid ground of justice to all classes.

DRAWBACKS ON IRISH AGITATION.

NONE could receive with a fuller thrill of joy than we, the tidings of Mr O'Connell's triumph—none could give more open, sincere, or fervid expression to their gladness. Nothing which has since occurred has been of a nature to make us retract a word which we have written, or to abate in any respect the cordiality of those congratulations which we offered to the liberated traversers. It becomes us, however, to guard against a misin-

terpretation of our views—and to lay before our friends, as faithfully as we are able, the shades as well as the lights of the repeal agitation. Nothing could be more foolish, nothing more criminal, than blindly to precipitate ourselves, and drag others with us, into a struggle, the full meaning of which we have taken no pains to see, and the means resorted to in the prosecution of which we cannot thoroughly approve. We are not about to cast blame upon O'Connell—he may be wise—he may be sincere—he may be devout—but we do think that English people should act with their eyes open, and in the event of being appealed to by the illustrious agitator, be fully satisfied of the ground they may in consequence take up.

Mr O'Connell disclaims as his object the ascendancy of Roman Catholicism. We could wish, we freely confess, that some of the means of agitation to which he occasionally resorts, were less adapted than they are to fan that fire into a flame. He may believe, and we are willing to think he does, that the reversal of judgment in his case was a miracle, won by the prayers of a whole people, made efficacious by the intercession of the Virgin Mary. He may deem it but an act of grateful duty to let that belief go forth among his followers. He may find it useful to his purposes, and perfectly consonant with his personal convictions, to put in active motion a spiritual machinery, of which the priesthood constitute the steam-power, and the religious notions of the Catholic population the material to be wrought upon. He may thus, without seeming to design it, and, for aught we know, in the mere exuberance of his own devotional feelings, make all his agitation tell, in deepening the theological faith of those whom he addresses, and in confirming spiritual submission to those whom he employs. As we said before, we blame not him, who in all this is acting in perfect consistency with his professions of devout attachment to the Romish church—but he must not be surprised if Protestant Englishmen are somewhat shy of supporting a cause sustained by a machinery which they must needs deprecate, and promoted at an expense to their feelings, serious just in proportion to their sincerity. The whole amount of Romanism which enters into and tinges the repeal warfare, is taken on this side of the channel as a very heavy drawback on Irish agitation.

We deem it our duty to mention another. Mr O'Connell, very unfortunately, we think, began his recent career of activity in this cause, by stirring up the fiercest passions of Celt against Saxon. We hasten to admit that he has acknowledged his error, and having acknowledged it, has not again offended. But many of his heartiest and ablest supporters, particularly the conductors of the public press, have done anything but imitate his example. We will not be guilty of the sin of the attorney-general, and lay an indictment for conspiracy against him, crammed with extracts from repeal journals. Either Mr O'Connell has the power to put a stop to the gross violation of all charity, decency, and national brotherhood which distinguishes these journals, or he has not. If he has not, we beg to suggest to him, that English people would be better pleased if he would publicly wash his hands of the foul practice, and denounce as he ought the determined and persevering continuance of it. They would thus have a full guarantee that the great agitator himself is not secretly encouraging in those about him what he has seen fit himself to abandon. If, however, he has the power and does not use it, ought he to wonder that shrewd men should ask "wherefore?" We can assure him that this is no slight drawback on Irish agitation.

Shall we mention still a third? Mr O'Connell may have seen more reason to admire the whigs than most men on this side the channel can presume to have done. His intimacy with them was more complete, and longer kept up, than was that of many of their once fond supporters. We think him in error, however, when he shows his gratitude for his liberation, far less to the integrity of his judges, than to their political bias—the more so, inasmuch as the reasons assigned for their judgment, were the very reasons elaborated with such splendid ability by his own counsel. We owe nothing that we are aware of to the whig opinions of Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell—but very much to their knowledge of law, their respect for constitutional principles, and their manliness of character. We can hardly understand, therefore, on what principle it is, that the commendation which was due to the last was chiefly given to the first, unless it be that something like a new compact is being in the course of gestation, between the great agitator and the most forward section of the whig party. Something of this, indeed, has been whispered, in which the terms on the one hand include federalism for Ireland, and on the other the restoration of the whigs to office. We have not heard of any terms having been made for England; but we put it to Mr O'Connell's recollections to decide whether English liberals are likely to pant for the return of whig treachery—and to his common sense to determine whether, when the object is strictly and exclu-

sively national, the means are not likely to be entirely of the same character. Be this as it may, we have long been convinced that confidence in O'Connell falls just in proportion as he looks toward whig alliances, and that the narrowness of the object comprehended in the catch-word, "Ireland for the Irish," is another tremendous drawback on Irish agitation.

And this brings us to the last which we shall mention. Mr O'Connell's supporters are the people. If he would talk, write, plan, act, a little more in the spirit of democracy—if he would ground his arguments somewhat more frequently upon a democratic basis—if, in short, he were less an advocate of repeal, and more of freedom—less Irish, and more British—paid somewhat less homage to national prejudices, and somewhat more to the dignity of human nature—and showed that, in his love of country, he had not forgotten love of kind, and that his hatred of tyranny was even deeper than his hatred of the legislative union—we cannot but think he would deserve more, speed better, and do his people a world more good.

THE MANLY SPORTS PATRONISED BY ARISTOCRACY.

YOUNG ENGLAND has been open-mouthed lately in favour of manly sports among the poor. Young England sighs for the return of the good old times, when morris dancing made the hearts of our people glad, and when labour was interchanged with fun and frolic. There is something plausible, at least, in the object proposed—and since relaxation is no less useful in its place than toil, there would seem to be a tinge of benevolence in Young England's zeal. We know not how it is, however, but so it is, we are apt to take all the schemes for benefiting the working classes which originate in that quarter, with considerable suspicion. Could we but see this, or any other section of the aristocracy, earnestly busied in an attempt to restore to the millions their political and social rights, we should be far more disposed than we are to give them the credit of honest motives, in their efforts to give back to the people their now obsolete amusements. Lord John Manners may be, for aught we know, an enthusiast for the elevation of the now down-trodden masses—but if the sports and pastimes, the revival of which he seeks, were such as were patronised the other day at Stowe, upon the Marquis of Chandos attaining his majority, all we can say is, that he has a most curious notion of the capabilities, and the essential dignity, of human nature.

The festivities to which we allude came off on Tuesday the 10th and Wednesday the 11th inst, to celebrate the birth-day of the Marquis of Chandos. The country people of the district kept these days as holidays. "They were regaled," we are told, "with dinner and strong ale, and spent the remainder of the afternoon in rustic games—the Duke and his guests going about among them." What these games were, we gather from a programme now before us—a few specimens culled from which we beg to present to our readers, as samples of the manly sports patronised by the aristocracy.

The first is thus set forth by authority—

"Climbing a soaped pole. First prize—the ox's heart and five shillings; second ditto—a leg of mutton; third ditto—a shoulder of mutton; fourth ditto—ditto."

There may be a moral in this. It may be intended to teach agricultural labourers to look up from their lowly position, and delicately to remind them, at the same time, that the ways of ambition are slippery, and its rewards not great. Or it may have a less mystical meaning, and be simply designed to develop, by hard and frolicsome exercise, the physical muscles of the competitors. The next to which we shall allude is more recondite:—

"Diving for silver in flour. Hands to be tied behind—the silver to be taken out with the mouth. One shilling, or sixpence, each time."

A very apposite sport for the patronage of the great corn-law duke. He has proved himself an adept in "diving for silver in flour." The tying of the hands behind may, perhaps, allude to the stringent and hampering effect of mortgages and life-assurances, and the taking out the silver with the mouth may signify the success which follows a good corn-law speech, delivered at the right time, and in the right place, by the farmers' friend. If so, the duke, accommodating himself to the humble apprehension of his labourers, teaches them politics by scenic representations, and instils wisdom whilst he beguiles the mind with amusement.

The following are a shade grosser, and less significant:—

"Treaded buns. Boys eating one in shortest time. First prize—one shilling and sixpence; second ditto—one shilling; third ditto—sixpence."

"Boys eating cakes. Twelve each in shortest time. Prizes as before."

"Bobbing for apples in water. Boy getting out four in shortest time with his mouth. Prizes as before."

"Hot hasty-pudding. Boys eating a basinful in shortest time with a skewer. Prizes as before."

"Smoking by men. Half an ounce each in shortest time. Pint of beer after third pipe. First prize—one pound of tobacco; second ditto—half a pound ditto; third prize—quarter of a pound ditto."

The eating hot hasty-pudding with a skewer is

the only one of the above pastimes in which we see a moral. It is a useful method of "getting the hand well in" in the practice of starving. It is an emblem of what the poor do every day—especially the agricultural poor. It points to union-houses, short meals, and spare diet. It reminds youthful labourers, even in their fun, that they will one day need all that economy, dexterity, and patience can do for them, to keep body and soul together. We have no time, however, for exposition. We must leave untouched the long catalogue of jingling matches, hurdle races, wheelbarrow races, in which the competitors are to be blindfolded, donkey tournaments, and other novelties. But we cannot resist the following specimen of the humanising and civilising tendencies of the games encouraged by our aristocracy.

"Four men blindfolded to whip a ball out of a hole with cart whips. First prize—a whip and one shilling and sixpence; second ditto—a whip and one shilling; third ditto—a whip."

Aye! this is the kind of manly games which bankrupt peers, and a worldly church, would encourage among the poor. And why? Because they brutalise the taste, and render the task of oppression an easy one. These men are wise enough in their generation. They know well that could they but make these disgusting exhibitions popular, there would be no fear of a cry for universal suffrage. The poor wretches who can thus degrade themselves would never aspire above the gratification of their lowest appetites. Morals they could not appreciate—and political power they would not want. The surest way to preserve aristocratic domination, is to sink the people into beasts.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

In a late number we gave a general abstract, taken from the *Morning Chronicle*, of the important returns lately presented to parliament on the occupation of the people. We now recur to the subject with the view of giving a few of the more interesting details. The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the whole:—

EMPLOYMENTS.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Isles on the British seas.	Total.
Commerce, trade, and manufactures	2,619,206	473,581	17,589	3,110,376
Agriculture, including farmers and graziers, labourers, gardeners, nurserymen, and florists . .	1,261,448	229,337	8,493	1,499,278
Other labourers, miners, quarriers, porters, messengers, &c.	673,922	84,573	3,373	761,868
Navy, merchant service, watermen, &c.	95,193	24,359	2,279	121,821
Navy and merchant seamen afloat . . .	..	..	..	96,799
Army, half-pay, and East India Company's service	36,763	4,631	840	42,234
Army abroad . . . . .	..	..	..	89,230
Professions, clerical, legal, and medical	53,041	9,709	434	63,184
Educated persons in other pursuits	123,878	18,099	859	142,836
Government civil service	14,088	2,777	94	16,959
Parochial and law officers, police, &c. . .	22,125	3,085	65	25,275
Domestic servants . .	999,048	158,650	7,535	1,165,233
Returned as independent	445,973	58,291	7,176	511,440
Alms - people, pensioners, paupers, lunatics, and prisoners	176,206	21,698	1,173	199,069
Ditto, afloat . . . . .	..	..	..	957
Residue of population	9,390,866	1,534,402	74,130	10,999,398
Afloat . . . . .	..	..	..	1,467
Total of population, including army and navy abroad and afloat	15,911,757	2,620,184	124,040	18,644,434

This table gives us the occupations and pursuits of 7,846,600 persons actively employed in Britain, and the report thus accounts for the remainder:—

"The 'Residue' of the population whose occupations are entirely accounted for, amounts to 10,997,865, which would at first appear to be a large proportion. It must, however, be remembered that this comprehends both sexes and all ages; and it will be found, upon examination, that of this number only 24 per cent. are males above 20 years of age. The males under 20, and the females above and under 20, make up respectively about 31, 32, and 33 per cent. of the remainder. For the large number, under 20, of each sex, without any occupation, it is obviously easy to account, comprehending as it does infants and children of tender age. The number of women above 20 years of age, without any occupation, returned, consists generally of unmarried women living with their parents, and of the wives of professional men or shopkeepers, living upon their earnings, but not considered as carrying on the occupations of their husbands. The small number of males, above 20 years of age, who have been returned by the enumerators as not pursuing any occupations (nor as being persons of independent means, nor as paupers), amounting to 272,732, in a population of 18,655,981 souls (a proportion of only 1.46 per cent.), may be supposed to consist of sons who continue to reside with their parents, and perhaps to assist in their business, without being returned as carrying on the same trades, of husbands supported by the labour and industry of their wives, and of persons temporarily out of employment."

Some of the results presented to notice by the report are a little whimsical, and these have been grouped together with some cleverness by the *Morning Post*. We shall quote a passage from our fashionable contemporary, which may serve to enliven the dryness of statistical discussion:—

"In the census returns of occupations, recently pre-

sented to parliament, we find some rather curious matter relating to the occupations of ladies, which, we must say, in spite of being accused of want of gallantry, afforded us much amusement. The first thing which struck us was the number of ladies who confess to being above twenty; certainly, in this respect, there is a degree of candour displayed which goes far to belie the old saying that a lady never tells her age. To be sure, the manner of registering ages is somewhat indefinite, being 'twenty and upwards,' and 'under twenty,' and it is quite possible that many fairs of a certain age may, while entering their 'dates' upon the census book, have been honest under the idea that no one would take them to be above twenty. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the entries in this blue book of ages above twenty are greater than those under that amount. The ladies, therefore, have always a parliamentary return to refer to in proof of their honesty in this respect.

"Passing, however, from ages, we find fifteen ladies entered as 'authors,' and one as a 'professor of the belles lettres.' Of actresses, we have 357 females above twenty; but whether these are excluded from the performance of boarding-school misses is not related. Eighty-nine actresses are stated to be under twenty, including, we suppose, infant Sapphos and other very juvenile performers. Of curiosity dealers, the total return is forty-six, only six being of the fair sex, a disproportion we by no means understand, but probably the latter would have mustered stronger as curiosity-seekers. This disproportion, however, is amply redeemed by the statement that there are 584 females connected with the post office; if properly employed, we should think they are all in the secret department, under the command of the Home Secretary. Four ladies are engaged as bayonet manufacturers, thirteen confess to having souls not above buttons, and eighty-six shoe horses or doctor them, which is not very material. Then, again, we have two registered as couriers, whether using side-saddles or wearing the breeches is unaccountably omitted. One hundred and thirty-one are entered as chimney-sweepers—fair in sex, but alas, for the complexion! Of botanists, we have in all sixty-five, two of them being ladies, who, while practising this agreeable science, must not mind wet ankles, nor an occasional drenching, while tramping over 'bog, brake, and scaur.' The Scotch, too, profess to have thirteen female drovers following their cattle to the Southron's market. Eighty females are entered as match makers—lucifers, not matrimonial, we presume, and therefore exclusive of prudent mammas. Under the head 'newspaper editor, proprietor, and reporter,' we find 520; only four, however, are mentioned as females above twenty, which is obviously a mistake, the establishment of the *Herald*, to our certain knowledge, being of greater extent, and every one in it considerably above that age."

On the subject of immigration we cannot do better than quote from a very able abstract of the report which has appeared in the *Times* :—

"The question of immigration has become a serious question, and one which solicits the attention of all who take an interest in the condition of the English labourer, affecting, as it already does, and that materially, in many parts of the country, his wages and habits of living. In Cumberland, in 1841, for every 10,000 inhabitants, there were 356 persons born in Scotland, and 274 born in Ireland. In Lancashire there were 130 Scotch, and 635 Irish, for the same number of inhabitants—that is to say, one-thirteenth part of the actual population of Lancashire is made up of Irish and Scotch; and nearly one-sixteenth of that of Cumberland. Many other counties exhibit large proportions of immigrants from the sister kingdoms, though none so large as these. No county is free from a considerable proportion; Suffolk and Norfolk, which have fewest, show 33 for every 10,000 inhabitants. Throughout England and Wales, the average is 248 for every 10,000, or 31 for every 1250—that is, something more than one-fortieth part of the whole population is composed of strangers. In fact, there seems good ground for thinking that the amount of this immigration into England considerably exceeds the amount of emigration from England to the colonies; so that it forms a steady permanent addition to the already superabundant population of this country."

ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

THE "royal progress" on the wave concluded at an early hour on Wednesday morning; and at half-past eight, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, landed at Dundee, where they were received by the inhabitants, high and low, with every demonstration of loyalty and attachment. The authorities had been "wide awake" all night, so that everything was in "apple-pie order;" and very creditably did the worthy provost and his colleagues carry their arrangements into effect. What pleased the Dundee "bodies" best, we learn from the *Fife Herald* of Thursday, was the homely manner of the landing, the Queen hanging on the right arm of her husband, and the little Princess holding on by the left hand of her father. "This little trait of family affection and habits, in the midst of the pomp and ceremony of a public reception, seemed to add enthusiasm and vigour to the cheers of the people." In a few minutes her Majesty had reached her carriage, and the royal party drove off through the town amidst the vociferous cheers of the people. Some were heard to grumble that the carriage was a close one, and that the Queen could not be seen; and, what was to them perhaps as mortifying, that she could not see all the gay preparations made for her. The royal carriages were accompanied by a town procession, and by the authorities, and proceeded with the Queen to Dudhope church, where they took leave of her Majesty, who proceeded at a rapid rate on to Blair Athol.

Although such crowds had gathered at Dundee, it was marvelous to see how many remained in the country districts and collected at every point along the road. Triumphal arches of evergreens and similar decorations abounded. At Camperdown house, about three miles on the road from Dundee, the Earl of Camperdown and his family offered their homage. At Cupar Angus, the sheriff, with a party of the surrounding gentry, were in readiness to receive the Queen on her entrance into Perthshire. The *cortège* was hailed with loud cheers by the mul-

titudes assembled in the street, and by those who crowded the windows of the houses. The road selected for the route from Cupar Angus to Dunkeld was the low road by the bridge of Isla, Meikleour, and thence by Delvine and Stenton. After reaching Delvine, the scenery becomes very picturesque; Murthly castle, on the opposite bank of the Tay, being a fine object. Thence to Dunkeld the road keeps along the north bank of the river. Hearty receptions were repeated at every place; and Dunkeld was entered amid the ringing of the old cathedral bells. Alighting at the Duke's Arms hotel, the Queen shortly after appeared at the windows facing the bridge, and was received with loud and continued cheering. Her Majesty retired, and brought forward the Princess Royal, who smiled and bowed to the crowd. At Dunkeld Lord Glenlyon met the party, and returned with it to his residence. From Dunkeld the road enters the far-famed pass of Killiecrankie, where the scenery is most romantic. This road, along which Mackay marched to conquer by defeat, was re-opened for the Queen to pass through. The first sovereign of the revolution dynasty who has visited the inner fastnesses of the Scottish highlands enters them over the field where the last adherents of the Stuart dynasty, who took arms in its defence without subjecting themselves to the designation of rebels, struck their last blow. The Hanoverian queen marches into the highlands over the body of "bonnie Dundee."

The Queen arrived at Blair Athol at a quarter past three in the afternoon. At the entrance of the castle the *cortège* was met by a body of Lord Glenlyon's clansmen, who ran by the side of the carriages up to the grand portico: there four companies of forty each, armed in the highland style, were drawn up, and a pibroch from the pipers sounded a welcome. At the entrance to the mansion the Queen was received by Lady Glenlyon. Her Majesty appeared much pleased; and, addressing a few remarks to Lady Glenlyon, entered the mansion with Prince Albert. Soon afterwards the Prince came out into the front of the castle, and inspected the armed clansmen, and the Queen presented herself at a window. A guard of two hundred highlanders, who have been under drill for some time by Lord Glenlyon, will attend her Majesty at Blair Athol.

Her Majesty, we are glad to hear, is likely to enjoy at Athol-house that privacy to which she is so much a stranger at home. For the purpose of retirement a more favourable spot could scarcely have been obtained, combining as it does such exquisite natural beauties with such absolute quiet and seclusion from the bustle and turmoil of the world. We find the following description of this place and its neighbourhood in the papers :—

"Athol-house itself is a building of the most unpretending character. It is a plain structure, all white, from the great entrance to the out-offices, and planned without the slightest assistance from the rules of architectural beauty. It is however, commodious, and the interior has been prepared, under the direction of Lord Glenlyon, by upholsterers from London, in a style rendering it a fit abode for the Queen in the retirement which she seeks. It is delightfully situate in the centre of a glen, or, more properly speaking, a valley, surrounded on all sides by high hills, one of which, Ben-y-glo, almost aspires to the rank of mountain. Some of these hills are clothed to the top with fir, relieved by masses of rich verdure; others are more barren, but strikingly grand. At all hours of the day—from the early morning, when the summits of the hills are hidden in mists, to the night, when their bold outlines form a grand amphitheatre, enclosing the domain—the scene is beautiful in the extreme. Repose and seclusion are, however, claims it possesses in a high degree, and which give it apparently a value in the eyes of her Majesty in addition to its great natural advantages. The interior of the grounds afford extensive walks and drives, of which her Majesty avails herself, and the Prince is enabled to enjoy shooting on the hills. Deer-stalking will, it is said, be added to his Royal Highness's amusements. The utmost care is used to exclude all strangers from the house and grounds. A guard of the Athol Highlanders, under the command of Captain Drummond, mount guard over it, and there is a body of the London police, under the orders of an inspector (Steed), who also lend assistance in maintaining order, and preventing intrusions from the curious. The views in the neighbourhood, it is needless to say, are full of beauty and interest. Every guide-book to Scotland teems with their praises, but scarcely does them justice. It is understood that her Majesty will from time to time visit them all."

The latest intelligence from Blair Athol is dated Saturday :—Her Majesty enjoys the best health and walks and rides a good deal about the grounds of that residence. Except from change of place, there is not much difference from the ordinary proceedings of the court when at Windsor, with perhaps a little less ceremony. The dinner parties consist of nearly the same persons, with the addition of Lord and Lady Glenlyon. On the return of her Majesty from her afternoon drive on Friday, a Scotch peasant, who had been evincing his loyalty in copious libations in honour of the Queen, staggered into the castle, and entered the room where the illustrious party were assembled, with far less ceremony and discrimination than were displayed by the "boy Jones." The intruder was forthwith handed over to the tender mercies of the local police, who appear to perform their onerous duties with that energy and vigour for which the renowned followers of Dogberry and Verges were so eminently distinguished. The little village of Blair is crowded by visitors anxious to get a sight of the Queen; most of them are, however, disappointed.

Orders have been received on board the royal steam-yacht, *Victoria* and *Albert*, to have everything ready for her Majesty's embarkation on Monday, the 30th inst, on which day her Majesty has

signified her intention of leaving Scotland on her return voyage. The yacht is still lying in the river Tay, off Dundee, and it is understood that her Majesty will embark at the same place where she landed, and that the royal party will leave Blair Athol on Monday morning, immediately after breakfast, and arrive in Dundee between three or four o'clock the same afternoon, whence they will proceed at once on board the yacht. By this arrangement her Majesty will arrive at Woolwich near mid-day on Wednesday. The voyage from the river to Dundee occupied upwards of forty-two hours, and, calculating that it will take the same time to return, should her Majesty embark at Dundee at four o'clock on Monday, the 30th, the yacht will reach Woolwich on Wednesday, October 2nd, about ten o'clock.

An incident occurred on the royal journey towards Cupar Angus, which occasioned considerable merriment to the royal pair. A dragoon had dismounted for the purpose of performing some service to one of the officers, and had let go the bridle of his horse, which started off at a racing pace through the fields. The dragoon could lend no assistance in the catching of his steed, and both man and horse were required to make up the complement of the military escort. In this emergency, Colonel Kinloch, of Kilry, the aide-de-camp of Lord Airlie (lord-lieutenant of Forfarshire), set off in pursuit of the lost animal, and, after sundry hair-breadth escapes, the Colonel was successful in his chase, and restored the lost animal to its rider. The whole "run" was seen from the royal carriage, and both her Majesty and Prince Albert evidently enjoyed the scene. The Colonel is a beautiful rider, and his horsemanship was displayed to great advantage in this little incident. —*Dundee Advertiser*.

IRELAND.

THE REPEAL MOVEMENT.

No further steps of any importance have yet been taken by the repealers. As regards the course government may think proper to adopt at the present crisis, all parties remain in complete ignorance. Two meetings of the privy council were held last week, but their sittings were of too limited a duration to lead to the supposition that affairs of any weighty moment could have occupied their attention. The rumours of a compact with the whigs to establish a federal parliament gain fresh currency. The *Times* correspondent says :—

"Fresh symptoms are every day becoming apparent of a desire on the part of what may be called the 'go-ahead' repealers to abandon unconditional legislative independence as impracticable, and to content themselves with its shadow in the form of a federal parliament. Mr O'Connell has already expressed his willingness to accept a 'grand jury' senate as an instalment; and even thus early are the more violent repeal organs—the shouters of 'Ireland for the Irish,' the denouncers of the Saxon intruders—beginning to look upon the matter in the same favourable light as their leader appears to regard it. One short month since, who would have dreamt of the sturdy *Belfast Vindicator* holding forth in praise of English whiggery, and talking of the advantages of an English party? This change of tone is observable in the *Nation* and *Freeman* downwards. The *Limerick Reporter*, a paper whose devotion in the cause of 'nationality' has subjected its proprietors to the unwelcome notice of the law officers of the crown, has come off its stilts, and expresses its belief that 'the Liberator, on the part of the people of Ireland, would accept federalism as an instalment of justice—indeed, as far as the justice of the case goes, it would be perfectly equitable—rather, therefore, we should say as an experiment, to see whether what has been so successful in a country designated, *par excellence*, the land of liberty, would work equally well in these islands.' The whig *Monitor*, the original projector of the federal movement, is quite sanguine of the ultimate success of the project, 'even were an agreement effected among liberals on the basis of leaving federalism as an open question;' and, it is surmised, that were Lord John Russell and the leading whigs to consent to this (than which nothing is more likely) there is but little doubt that Mr O'Connell (good easy soul!) would be induced to unite with them, and abandon repeal."

NATIONAL BANQUET TO MR O'CONNELL. — The dinner to Mr O'Connell and his late fellow prisoners is to take place at the Music hall, Abbey street, on Thursday, the 19th instant. William Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., is to preside. The entertainment will be upon a splendid scale. Already several hundred tickets have been issued, many of them to gentlemen residing in distant parts of the country. Most of the mayors and leading members of the Irish corporations are to attend. The Roman catholic prelates have been invited; and it is stated that invitations have also been forwarded to the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Milford, Lords Stourton and Ffrench, Mr T. Duncombe, M.P., Mr Serle (brother-in-law to the Earl of Shrewsbury), and Mr Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham. A majority of the Roman catholic bishops have already accepted the invitation. Mr O'Connell has also accepted invitations to banquets at Limerick and Kells in the county of Meath.

VISIT OF MR O'CONNELL TO DERRYANE. — Mr O'Connell intends to make his annual visit to Derryane abbey, and is to leave Dublin next Tuesday for his celebrated mountain home. Several invitations to provincial dinners have been received by Mr O'Connell, but most of them are to be delayed until the return of the honourable gentleman from Kerry.

LORD FORTESCUE. — At Somerville, in this county, the house of this nobleman was illuminated, on Friday night, and the noble lord himself caused a large bonfire to be lighted! This is another sign of the times. —*Waterford Chronicle*.

POPULAR REJOICINGS. — In the most remote districts the liberation of Mr O'Connell was celebrated by public rejoicings. A letter from Killaloe gives

an account of illuminations in all the towns and villages in the county of Clare. The entire country has been one scene of rejoicing for the triumph of O'Connell over the tory government.

MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.—Address to Mr O'CONNELL.—A special meeting of the corporation was held, on Friday, in the City Assembly house, for the purpose of transacting a variety of business, and also for the disposal of several motions—the only one interesting being an address of congratulation to Mr O'Connell, on his liberation from his "unjust captivity." The Lord Mayor presided. After the disposal of the routine business, Mr J. Reilly rose, in pursuance of notice, to move the adoption of an address of congratulation to Mr O'Connell. After speeches from several members, the address was carried with acclamation, and it was arranged that it should be presented to the Liberator this day.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—The *Morning Chronicle* mentions tokens of increasing the military force in Ireland—the "erection of large guns at Cork, and the enlargement of Rock barrack, at Ballyshannon;" adding, "Some regiments are daily expected, and the military force is to be increased beyond its amount during the state trials. Some detachments had been drafted off since that time, but their places are to be supplied."

PRESENT TO MR O'CONNELL.—The *Freeman's Journal* describes "a splendid testimonial of respect, gratitude, and love, which the Christian Doctrine Fraternities of Dublin, headed by the Very Reverend Dr Spratt, presented to the Liberator of Ireland, with a soul-stirring address, on the very morning of the day on which his liberation was announced, to the joy of millions."

"This exquisitely beautiful emblem of a Saviour's love is a solid rustic cross, made of the finest Wicklow gold, and of course is, in every sense, of Irish manufacture. The entire stands ten inches in height. The figure, representing our Divine Redeemer nailed to the ignominious gibbet after being condemned by his unjust judges, is five inches long—the figure being admirably proportioned. The whole is as simple as it is chaste, and the material as pure as the purpose is holy. The material is national, the design perfect, and the workmanship exquisite. Such a memorial, to such a man, at such a time, and from such a body, cannot be without its significance to the people of Ireland. This precious relic weighs, we understand, fifteen ounces; and the gold is, exclusive of the cost of workmanship, worth nearly £50."

A FEMALE SHEEP-STEALER.—A sheep-stealer was apprehended at Enniscorthy, Ireland, about a fortnight ago. The prisoner had been working six weeks as a farm-labourer, during which period the farmer's sheep mysteriously disappeared. The police, on capturing "Edward Williams," had strange suspicions excited, and ascertained, at last, that their prisoner was "Mary Bolger!" The farmer was too gallant to give evidence against her, and the female sheep-stealer escaped.

THE EARL OF ROSSE'S LEVIATHAN TELESCOPE.—Sir J. South, the astronomer royal, in a letter to the *Times* of yesterday, communicates the following interesting information:—

"With pure delight do I communicate to you, and by your permission, through the *Times* journal, to the civilised world, the fact that the leviathan telescope, on which the Earl of Rosse has been toiling in his demesne at Parsonstown now upwards of two years, although not absolutely finished, was on Wednesday last directed for the first time to the sidereal heavens."

"The letter which I have this morning received from its noble maker, in his usual unassuming style, merely states, that the metal, only just polished, was of a pretty good figure, and that with a power of 500, the nebula known as No. 2 of Messier's catalogue was even more magnificent than the nebula No. 13 of Messier, when seen with his lordship's telescope of 3 feet diameter and 27 feet focus. Cloudy weather prevented him turning the leviathan on any other nebulous object."

"The diameter of the large metal is 6 feet, and its focus 64 feet. Yet the immense mass is manageable by one man. Compared with it, the working telescopes of Sir William Herschel, which in his hands conferred on astronomy such inestimable service, and on himself astronomical immortality, were but playthings."

THE ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY.—A deputation from the directors of the Great Western Railway company arrived in Kingstown on Friday morning, for the purpose of witnessing the successful working of the atmospheric principle on the line of railway from Kingstown to Dalkey. They were received by G. Pim, Esq., and others of the directors of the Dublin and Kingstown railway; Mr James Pim, jun.; Mr Bergin; Mr Jacob Samuda, one of the patentees of the atmospheric principle; Mr Gibbons, &c., and proceeded so early as nine o'clock to inspect minutely the principle and the working of the railway in every way possible to obtain a thorough conviction of its advantages and its applicability to long lines. The ordinary traffic of the day was not deemed necessary to be interfered with. One of the most gratifying results of the experiments made was that, after stopping half way, the train attained in a few seconds a speed of thirty-five miles an hour ascending the steepest part of the incline. For nearly six hours the party were engaged in their investigations, and departed highly gratified as well as satisfied with the result. The *Mercantile Advertiser* says—"We understand that the Great Western company are about to apply to parliament for several new branches from their main trunk, on which it is intended to adopt the atmospheric system."

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.—The following is an extract from the Tenth Report of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, for 1843:—"At the close of 1842 we had 2,721 schools in operation, which were attended by 319,792 children. At the close of 1843 we had 2,912 schools, which were attended by 355,320 children. The increase in the number of schools in operation, therefore, amounted

within the year to 191, and the increase in the attendance of children to 35,528."

SCOTLAND.

GREAT MEETING AT GLASGOW, TO CELEBRATE MR O'CONNELL'S TRIUMPH.

(Abridged from the *Glasgow Examiner*.)

On Monday night last, one of the largest meetings ever held in this city took place in the City hall. The meeting was convened by the Glasgow Repeal Association; but announcement having been made that Henry Vincent, Esq., was to address the assembly, a large number of the citizens of Glasgow were present. Although a price of admission was charged, the building was densely crowded in every part; indeed, so closely was it packed, that many had to take refuge beneath the platform. There must have been upwards of 4000 persons present. The platform was also inconveniently crowded. Intense delight pervaded the people, and they looked like men who were conscious of the great victory—the great legal victory—they had met to celebrate. Mr Vincent arrived in the company of C. Bryson, Esq., and was very loudly cheered.

C. BRYSON, Esq., was unanimously called to the chair. He said he was always ready to obey the call of the repealers and friends of Ireland in Glasgow, and to fill any post that might serve the cause of their common country [cheers]. He only regretted that one who had laboured more in the cause had not been appointed to the chair ["no, no"]. They were assembled on a great occasion—their great leader had triumphed over the foes of liberty [loud cheering and waving of hats]. Yes—O'Connell was free [renewed cheering]—and those who thought to injure liberty in his person had met with an ignominious defeat [prolonged cheers]. He should not occupy their time, as he believed it was scarcely proper for a chairman to make a long speech—he hoped every speaker would have an impartial hearing. He rejoiced that he had to introduce to them, to move the first resolution, a gentleman long known as the ardent and eloquent advocate of civil and religious liberty, all the world over—his warm-hearted friend, Mr Henry Vincent [loud cheering].

MR VINCENT then mounted the table, and was received with bursts of cheering and waving of hats, and every demonstration of joy. It was several minutes before this demonstration of welcome ended. When silence was somewhat restored, he spoke to the following effect:—Mr Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen—I know not in what language to give audible expression to the feelings which agitate my bosom on this occasion. We have met, full of pride and exultation, to congratulate each other upon the triumph of Ireland and liberty in the person of Daniel O'Connell [great cheering]—a triumph achieved alike over the oppressors of England and of Ireland [renewed cheers]—and in this meeting, where so many hearts beat high, I have been honoured by your committee to propose for your adoption the first resolution. The proposition I have to move is as follows:—

"Resolved—That this meeting feels called upon to express its unbounded delight at the victory achieved by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., over an unjust and oppressive administration, which sought to extinguish the constitutional rights of Irishmen by a flagrant violation of law and justice; and hails this glorious triumph as the result of his own powerful lessons on the value of peace, courage, and perseverance in the cause of liberty; and this meeting further rejoices because, in his illustrious person, oppression has been defeated, and trial by jury successfully vindicated."

I rejoice in having to propose this resolution, because it refers to a victory in the advantages of which all the friends of liberty participate; and I feel this to be the time when a review of the struggles of Ireland will be profitable to us all, and when a recapitulation of the circumstances which led to the monster indictment, will enable us to appreciate more fully the importance of the present victory [loud cheers]. Mr Vincent then reviewed at some length the recent history of Ireland, since the appearance of Mr O'Connell, pointing out how that gentleman had been the first to have recourse, on a large scale, to peaceful agitation in pursuit of national objects. In the case of the carrying out of catholic emancipation this policy was successful, and, in the repeal agitation, it had almost paralysed the authority of government. He minutely referred to the history of the repeal agitation, from its commencement to Mr O'Connell's imprisonment, criticising with much spirit and effect the arbitrary conduct of government throughout, which terminated at length in the incarceration of Ireland's noblest son. Mr Vincent continued:—

This was the clear indication of the *ambus* of the ministry; it had not the decency to wait the termination of the proceedings in the writ of error; the man it feared and hated was seemingly in its power, and to jail he should go! Ireland may forgive, but she will never forget that foul injustice [deafening cheers again and again]. And where is the ministry now [triumphant cheering]? Where is the hero of a hundred fights? where is Peel? where the Orange mobs, and those newspapers and reviews, and those many tongues hissing hot with the exclamation, "Oh, we've caught the arch-sinner in the trap of conspiracy—we have him in a jail now [loud yells]!" Where are they now?—and where is O'Connell [deafening cheers]? Who are the traitors—the conspirators now [cheers]? Well does my resolution speak of triumph—it is not triumph for Ireland alone, and that were triumph enough—but the felonious attempt to tamper with the jury-box has failed—the great constitutional right of the nation, trial by an impartial jury, is vindicated by the appearance of O'Connell outside the walls of his late prison [renewed cheering]. Yes! there has been a fair conflict. Old aristocracy gathered up the whole of its strength, and proud episcopacy lent its aid—passion and malignity were also sustained in its person—and the very law was wrenched, and turned into a weapon of persecution. Well, forth came a stout well-built old man, with broad shoulders,

and expansive chest, a small round head, a smiling face, and an eye full of playfulness and fire; a nation stood at his back—and the friends of justice trembled for the result. Old aristocracy struck him, and he stumbled, and the many lookers-on said he was beaten. "Hold your tongues awhile," said he, "and I'll wrench the weapon, law, out of his hands." Another struggle, and the old man possessed himself of the weapon; and, amid the triumphant shout of a nation, there lies old aristocracy sprawling before him [loud and repeated cheers and waving of hats]! Mr Vincent then commented on the decision of the judges, and expressed a hope that both whigs and radicals would rejoice for their sake, and make a common cause in this great triumph. Was it not melancholy to read the speech of Lord Brougham [hear, hear]—to see him forgetting all the professions of his youth [hear]—to see him cheek by jowl with Lord Lyndhurst, doing the dirty work of the tory administration? [A voice: "He is better where he is."] Well, perhaps he is;

"For sure such a pair were never seen,
By nature formed, to come together"

[cheers]. Perhaps some of you will wonder that I feel interest in this victory. Why should you? True it is I am a Saxon [loud cheers]. But I cannot help that [renewed cheers]—a man cannot pick the place of his birth [laughter]. I am for the liberty of all the races of men: I hold that all men are brethren, and that the cause of liberty is the same all the world over; and, as an English radical, I would be ashamed of myself if I did not sympathise with Ireland in her sorrows and wrongs, mourn with her in the hour of her adversity, and rejoice in the day of her triumph [repeated cheering]. The foe that Ireland assails is my foe—it is the oppressor of my own country. It is the power that disfranchised the working men of England—it is political exclusiveness—ecclesiastical injustice—heavy taxation—irresponsible power, that are assailed; and I hold that the real friends of liberty in both countries should sympathise and unite with each other to assail this foe [great cheering]; and the sooner this be brought about, the sooner will Ireland obtain all her rights [cheering]. True, it may be said that the English people are the foes of Ireland. Oh, no! no [cheers]! There are bigots and slaves amongst us, but the mass of the British people love the people of Ireland [great cheering]; and greatly shall I rejoice if I am ever instrumental in saying a single word to increase this affection, and to draw the enslaved of both countries into holy fraternity with each other [prolonged cheers]. I have struggled for universal suffrage, that the people might have the power to redress their own wrongs; and I sympathise much with every proposition that approaches towards the realisation of this great doctrine of equal representation [loud cheers]. And I believe this must be the basis of any government, federal or otherwise, to do a people justice [great cheers]. There are those, too, in England, who fancy that the Irish people dislike the English people [hear, hear]. For myself I can only say, that at all the meetings I attended in Ireland the most intense sympathy was manifested for the struggling friends of liberty here [cheers]. I addressed temperance meetings, and two immense gatherings in the Royal Exchange, Dublin, and the people did not seem to care to what country I belonged—they received me with affection, and rejoiced in all I said concerning the peaceful struggle for real liberty in my own land [loud cheers]. Mr Vincent here briefly described his visit to the repeal prisoners, and said he should ever remember Mr O'Connell's words when he expressed his sorrow at seeing him in prison, when he answered, "Oh! it is better as it is!" (Mr Vincent's imitation of Mr O'Connell's manner was so happy that the meeting was convulsed with applause.) And was it not better? for through that act the repeal agitation has acquired a strength and influence that it never would have had before. The constitutional opinions of my Lord Denman and other two law lords have given you victory—and in the midst of your triumph I am sure you will not refuse to give them your hearty applause. (Here the whole meeting rose and gave three times three hearty cheers for the law lords who reversed the judgment.) And now I have to thank you for your kindness in thus bearing with my remarks, and to call upon you unanimously to pass my resolution. It rejoices in the triumph of O'Connell—it congratulates him upon his victory, and it speaks in tones of gladness of the rescue of trial by jury from the hands of its foes [cheers]. For this resolution all can vote—repealers and anti-repealers—and all that remains for me now to do is to invoke amongst you a kindly feeling of affection, and a spirit of union, that we may defeat our common foes. I wish you, in the midst of your struggles for repeal, to investigate fearlessly the science of government—to grasp with firmness that great principle of religion which proclaims the brotherhood of our race—and to remember those lessons of peacefulness of which your illustrious leader is the noble exemplar [loud cheers]. Tear out of your hearts any lingering love of aristocracy, and seek to elevate yourselves in common with all men, in all that can adorn and dignify humanity. Acquire knowledge, and adhere to temperance. Let union, with all the real friends of liberty, be your watchword; and soon, very soon, a Samson-like power shall be created, which shall lay firm hold of the pillars of political and ecclesiastical injustice, by which the edifice of national oppression is upheld, and with but slight effort that edifice shall be shaken to its base, and be laid prostrate in the dust for ever. (Mr Vincent resumed his seat amidst the most deafening cheers, which were resumed and repeated for several minutes.)

Mr EDWARD HUGHES seconded the resolution.

Dr GIBBEN proposed the next resolution, to the effect, that now, as heretofore, they declared their determination to contend for a repeal of the union, being more than ever convinced of its necessity as a panacea for the wrongs of Ireland. In support of this resolution, Dr Gibben spoke at considerable length, congratulating them on their triumph, and urging them to continued exertions in the repeal cause.

Mr JAMES WALSH seconded Dr Gibben's resolution. He expressed his gratification with the present meeting, as contrasted with the one held three months ago, when they met to lament their hoary-headed chief's imprisonment. He next proceeded to speak of their success—of the value of placing implicit confidence in all the advice given by Mr O'Connell—and of the advisableness of following up the present suggestions tendered by Mr Vincent.

He wondered how the electors of Kilmarnock had not elected Mr Vincent. If they had such men as he in parliament, instead of the Peels and Stanleys, they would labour under no grievances, and England, Ireland, and Scotland, would present the happy spectacle of kingdoms united and happy. After invoking their encouragement and support to the repeal cause, Mr Walsh concluded by seconding the resolution moved by the previous speaker, which was unanimously adopted.

The next resolution was moved by Mr R. MALCOLM, junr, and seconded by Mr ANDREW DORNON. It was to the effect, that thanks be voted to Wm Smith O'Brien, Esq., M.P., for his services during Mr O'Connell's imprisonment. An address was then proposed to be sent to Mr O'Connell, which, along with the previous motion, was also agreed to.

Thanks were then voted to the chairman, and to Mr Vincent, after which three enthusiastic cheers were given for the Queen, for Mr O'Connell, and for repeal, and the meeting quietly separated.

PUBLIC BATHS.—On Tuesday last a public meeting of the inhabitants of Paisley was held in the Old Low church, at which it was resolved to establish public baths in the town. A committee of thirty-two, of whom sixteen are working-men, was appointed, and arrangements made for obtaining subscriptions.

THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—This society is entering upon a course of vigorous exertion in the West of Scotland, having wisely secured the sinews of war by the contribution of nearly £1000 to a year of special effort. Next, they have secured the services of several men of talent and eloquence to give lectures in all our towns and villages, the complement of advocates being made up by the voluntary and gratuitous labours of a number of well-known and esteemed supporters of the society in the West of Scotland; and thirdly, meetings are arranged at nearly one hundred places for the remainder of the year. We cannot withhold our opinion, that efforts so great and disinterested for an object which all must allow to be good and necessary, "the suppression of intemperance," deserve success, and that the duty of the public is at least to give their attendance at these meetings, and their respectful and candid attention to the arguments which may be laid before them.—*Glasgow Post.*

EXTRAORDINARY PARCEL BY THE POST-OFFICE.—On Thursday last, one of the most extraordinary packages, perhaps, ever sent through the same medium, reached the post-office of this city. This was no other than a parcel containing some fifteen or twenty live frogs. The contents of the parcel were discovered by two or three of them jumping out at the post-office. The frogs, it is believed, were of the Egyptian, or some other rare species, and were addressed to Dr Buchanan, of Moor-place in this city. They reached their destination in safety.—*Glasgow National.*

THE LAND TAX.—A paper containing an account of the land tax, redeemed and unredeemed, in England and Wales, has been printed by order of parliament. From this document it appears, that the gross total amount of the land tax in all the counties of England and Wales (both redeemed and unredeemed) is £1,858,924 6s. 1d. The total amount of the land tax redeemed is £724,463; and that of the land tax unredeemed, £1,134,460. The land tax is distributed as follows (both redeemed and unredeemed), viz., in Bedford, £28,433; in Berks, £40,197; in Bucks, £46,818; in Cambridge, £32,462; in Chester, £27,476; in Cornwall, £30,477; in Cumberland, 3,727; in Derby, £23,403; in Devon, £77,772; in Dorset, £32,026; in Durham, £10,444; in Essex, £88,647; in Gloucester, £46,657; in Hereford, £20,106; in Herts, £41,783; in Huntingdon, £16,278; in Kent, £80,496; in Lancaster, £19,406; in Leicester, £34,238; in Lincoln, £70,548; in Monmouth, £9,612; in Norfolk, £81,819; in Northampton, £47,169; in Northumberland, £13,460; in Nottingham, £26,733; in Oxford, £38,127; in Rutland, £5,743; in Salop, £28,684; in Somerset, £69,902; in Southampton, £52,596; in Stafford, £26,140; in Suffolk, £72,499; in Surrey, £65,110; in Sussex, £58,399; in Warwick, £39,106; in Westmoreland, £3,030; in Wiltshire, £50,987; in Worcester, £32,411; and in Yorkshire, £88,405. In the county of Middlesex, including both the cities of London and Westminster, the total amount of land tax is £236,249—viz., £87,794 redeemed, and £148,455 unredeemed. This return is made up from the accounts of the year ending the 25th of March, 1843, the accounts for the year ending the 25th of March, 1844, not being yet complete.

PROPOSED RAILWAYS AT HOME AND ABROAD.—Few persons are aware of the immense length of the lines of railway which are now either in progress or are projected in the British empire, the United States, and on the continent of Europe. The following estimate, formed after careful examination, has been handed to us by a friend:—

Germany, the Zollverein and Austrian States	3,800
France	3,000
America	6,300
England, &c., bills of the last session ..	1,000
Do., in preparation for next session ..	1,800
Russia	600
	16,600

To form the whole of these lines will require upwards of three million tons of rails; and supposing that only one-third of that quantity should be supplied by the manufacturers of England and Scotland, it will take six or seven years of steady work, at the present rate of production, to furnish that quantity.—*Liverpool Times.*

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.

PUBLIC attention has been particularly directed to the building of the new palace at Westminster, by reports of select committees of the Lords and Commons appointed in the past session to inquire into the state and progress of the works. A pamphlet, printed on imposingly large paper, and embellished with engravings, has been privately circulated by one of the ex-commissioners of selection, known to be Lord Sudely; and has been followed by a series of articles in the *Morning Chronicle* (of which five have already appeared, without sign of approaching termination), amplifying the statements of the noble pamphleteer, and labouring to excite distrust and apprehensions as to the proceedings of the architect. In the *Spectator* of Saturday week appears an excellent paper on the subject, taking up, and, to our mind, very successfully, Mr Barry's defence. Leaving the belligerent parties to fight their own battles, we take the following extracts from the article in the *Spectator*, describing briefly, but clearly, the design and progress of this noble pile:—

"The style of architecture is perpendicular English—the florid Gothic of the Tudor period; which is peculiarly well suited to palatial purposes, and admits of the utmost display of heraldic and other ornaments. The edifice appears to be what it is meant for—a palace for conducting the business of the state: the symmetrical regularity of the design is in accordance both with the characteristics of the style and the uses of the building.

"The structure is far enough advanced to convey some idea of its extent and proportions externally. The centre and projecting wings of the river front have nearly attained their full height; the roofs are partly covered in; and a few of the turrets show their pinnacles. The effect of the sky-outline of this facade may therefore be anticipated; and its grandeur has already silenced many old objections to its flat and unbroken line. The majestic proportions of the archways in the Victoria tower are also becoming apparent; and the clock tower, abutting on Westminster bridge, is rising into importance. But it is only by traversing the interior of the vast pile from end to end—passing across the spacious courts, looking down the long corridors, and scanning the proportions of the principal apartments—that the immense extent of its area, the symmetrical arrangement of its various parts, the solidity of its construction, and the profusion and finished execution of its superb enrichments, can be fully appreciated.

"The edifice is about equally divided between the two legislative bodies: the southern half being apportioned to the Lords and the northern half to the Commons; and there are separate entrances for the members of each estate, both from the east and west fronts. The east, or river front, 880 feet in length, is appropriated to libraries and committee rooms; the conference chamber being in the centre, the speaker's residence in the north, and black rod's in the south wing. The two houses are situated on a line, constituting the longitudinal axis of the building, about mid-way between the east and west fronts, separated from them by open courts on each side, and connected by ample corridors with the public central hall: they communicate, the Lords through the Victoria gallery with the Queen's robing room at the south end, and the Commons with the speaker's chamber at the north. The public grand entrance is St Stephen's porch, to be erected at the south end of Westminster hall, leading through St Stephen's hall (a restoration of the old chapel) to the central hall. The royal grand entrance is under the Victoria tower at the south-west angle; its lower part forming a stately porch, the upper part to be a depository for records. The state-coach enters beneath the western archway; and the Queen, alighting at a lofty portal on the left, ascends a flight of steps leading eastward to a landing hall, that forms a vestibule to the Victoria gallery.

"The Victoria gallery is a new feature: it will be the most spacious and magnificent apartment in the whole edifice, and the place for spectators to witness the royal procession to the throne. Its dimensions are 130 feet long by 45 feet wide and 48 feet high. It is to be lighted by eight large windows on each side, of stained glass; with frescoes beneath them, and statues in niches on the piers between. The Queen, in her regal robes and wearing the crown, will enter from the robing room adjoining, and pass along this grand hall to the House of Lords.

"The House of Lords—the iron roof of which is visible from Abingdon street—is a double square, 90 feet long by 45 feet wide; lighted from each side by six large pointed windows, to be filled with stained glass, and having at each end three arched compartments for frescoes. The piers of the arches are of elegant design, and have niches for statues resting on large corbels formed of winged angels holding scrolls. The ceiling is to be of wood, with moulded ribs, enriched with pendants, colours, and gilding. The arched portal of the principal door is superbly ornamented with heraldic devices, exquisitely wrought in Caen stone; which has almost the whiteness of Parian marble, and is the material used for all the sculptured decorations of the interior. The central hall, an octagon of 60 feet diameter and corresponding height, is elaborately sculptured, and will contain 68 niches for statues. The principal lobbies, corridors, and waiting halls, are also lined with stone richly carved. The House of Commons is an oblong square, 62 feet long by 45 feet wide; but only its substructions are as yet visible. The basement, or ground floor, appropriated to offices, may be traversed like a street, along its whole length, by carriages, entering from Old and New Palace Yard.

"The materials employed in the construction of the building are of the most durable description. The foundation is a deep bed of concrete; the walls are of brick, bonded with iron, and faced externally with Bolsover stone—a magnesian limestone that hardens by exposure to the atmosphere. The beams and girders are of cast iron, and the roof is of iron plates covered with zinc to prevent corrosion. The whole structure is completely fireproof, no wood being used except for internal fittings. Dr Reid's system of ventilating is to be adopted: fresh air is to be drawn in from the Victoria and Clock towers, and the foul air expelled through a ventilating shaft, formed by a lofty tower to be erected over the central hall. The structure will be one vast ad-

paratus constantly in action for purifying the atmosphere within—a set of stone lungs.

"This third tower, thus rendered necessary, has produced a material change in the architectural design. The Victoria or Record tower will no longer be the predominant feature: it has two rivals. Its height, 350 feet, will be equalled by that of the Clock tower, and surpassed by the Central tower, the altitude of which is to be 365 feet. But the three towers are so diversified in character that their different shapes will prevent this similarity of height from being very apparent: the massive bulk of the Record tower, 75 feet square, with turrets at the angles, will have a castellated appearance; contrasting with the light conical spire of the ventilating tower, formed of clustering pinnacles, showing the sky between them; and with the solid shaft of the Clock tower, 40 feet square, which terminates in a die with four dial plates enriched with fretwork. Skillful as is this combination of varied forms, its effect, as shown in the two perspective views of the altered design, exhibited at the Royal academy, was not so agreeable as the original composition; but it requires a model to demonstrate the result of such an addition. The difficulty of introducing a third salient point in a design previously settled is very great; and due allowance must be made for people's prepossessions.

"The deviations from the first sketch in the river front do not materially change its outline; yet its imposing appearance is greatly enhanced by the more ornate and palatial air given to it. The substituting hexagonal turrets for buttresses, enriching the facade with armorial bearings and statues, and showing the roof, which should always be visible in Gothic edifices—these are the principal improvements. Profuse as are the sculptured decorations, the breadth of effect and massive elegance that characterised the original design are preserved; and its regal grandeur is heightened. In making these external improvements, Mr Barry has exercised the privilege conceded to the artist, of revising and filling up the outline of his original conception; and we think he is entitled to great praise for the judgment and taste shown in them. . . . Mr Barry's taste and skill may not be faultless; but he is enthusiastic in devotion to his art, and is acknowledged by his brethren to stand at the head of his profession. His present and future reputation are staked on his success: the edifice he is raising will be the monument of his fame as an architect, as well as of the state of art in England in the nineteenth century. This great work even in embryo, has excited the admiration and astonishment of all the illustrious foreigners who have visited it. The czar, at whose imperial bidding palaces rise

"As with the stroke of an enchanter's wand,"

struck with amazement at the vastness of the idea, its multitudinous details, and the world of heraldic emblems and quaint imagery, exclaimed, 'This is a dream in stone!' Let it not be said that the architect's own countrymen silently suffered a spiteful detractor unjustly to decry the merits of the grandest effort of architectural genius that England has had to boast of since Wren built St Paul's."

While on the subject of the new Houses of Parliament we would direct the attention of our readers to an able article in the *Illuminated Magazine* for the present month, under the title of "A New Epic," in which the writer indulges in a bright vision of the historical paintings which are to adorn that noble structure. He runs over a series of most interesting and striking incidents in the political and domestic annals of the country, which he fancies he sees depicted before him, and describes the effect of such a series with great power and effect. The writer is supposed to pass through the building describing what meets his view as he goes along. He enters the hall of Rufus:—

"Right through the centre extends an avenue of statues, on lofty pedestals, corresponding in number and position with the principal ribs of the matchless open roof of wood—a grand position, fit only for England's greatest men. As we pass along between them, we read with reverence the names inscribed, without note or comment, on the marble: Chaucer, Spenser, Shakspeare, and Milton; Roger Bacon, Francis Bacon, Locke, and Newton; Hervey, Adam Smith, and James Watt; William of Wykeham, Purcell, Fielding, Reynolds, and Flaxman; Wickliffe and Jeremy Taylor; Howard;—the roll of England's mightiest originators in poetry, philosophy, art, religion, and philanthropy—the men who have, more than any other, fed and nourished the national heart and mind—who have tempered the human material on which the legislator has to work. Here, then, midway between the outward world and the powers that rule it, is their fitting place. Through such an avenue of memorials do the people of England approach their houses of legislature. But the souls of these men, as has been finely said of one of them, are like stars, and dwell apart; they guide, and, to a certain extent, glorify, the people, but are not, do not represent, the people themselves."

Then follow statues devoted to illustrate the heroism of humble life:—John Badby, the martyr; John Brown, a covenant; Sir John Philpott; Grace Darling; Helen Walker, the original of Sir Walter Scott's Jeanie Deans; &c.—whose respective claims to the proposed honour are briefly but charmingly set forth. The writer proceeds:—

"There is one very simple but most comprehensive rule to guide us in the decoration of architectural works. Let every room and building tell its own story. First and foremost, let us clearly perceive the uses of the place; secondly, let us see its history. Westminster hall is plainly the grand national or people's entrance to the houses; but what of its own history? One glance upon the walls affords us an answer. Those paintings, on a scale commensurate with the almost unequalled dimensions of the hall, and so artfully contrived by their tone, arrangement, and framework, as to appear essentially a part of it, shows us that history in a series of events of greater interest and importance than any other building probably in the world can parallel."

After details of the most appropriate subjects with which to adorn Westminster hall, we are conducted into St Stephen's hall, "where we have scarcely time to admire the exquisite effect of the whole scene, with its groined roof, its painting-covered panels, its glow of gilded and coloured heraldic insignia, and other ornaments which decorate, in wonderful richness, and still more wonderful harmony

every inch of the wall, and, we might almost say, of the roof and wall; a mightier divinity than ornament again beckons us on." The first picture is "the Abbot of Westminster Abbey turning the Commons out of the Chapter house, where they had found refuge, and swearing lustily the while, he will have no such vile rabble any longer in his Chapter house."

"Here, too, is the fitting place for the men whom politicians delight to honour, the eminent members of the House, the party statesmen, orators, philanthropists, going back in regular order, from Wilberforce, Romilly, and Wyndham, Sheridan, Fox, Pitt, and Burke, to those mighty minds of the commonwealth, and even to the few still older spirits of whom history has recorded any special excellence, such as the Wentworths, who, during the reign of Elizabeth, in spite of continual imprisonment, made such unwearied endeavours to induce the House to assert its independence, when the Sovereign so often and so successfully strove to keep it in leading strings. We are glad to see that the man has not been thought unworthy of a statue, who taught the House a lesson which it very much needed to learn, namely, that of respecting the rights and privileges of individuals, while asserting what they conceived to be their own. In 1751, a Mr Alexander Murray, brother of Lord Elibank, for something he had done at a Westminster election, was ordered to be sent close prisoner to Newgate, and also to come to the bar, and kneel while the sentence was delivered. As he entered with a quiet, assured air, the Speaker called out, 'Your obeisances, Sir! your obeisances, Sir! you must kneel.' Murray replied, 'Sir, I beg to be excused; I never kneel but to God.' And then, on the Speaker's repeating the command vehemently, he added, 'Sir, I am sorry I cannot comply with your request; I would in anything else.' The Speaker said, 'Sir, I call upon you again to consider of it;' but Murray firmly replied, 'Sir, when I have committed a crime, I kneel to God for pardon; but I know my own innocence, and cannot kneel to anybody else.' He was taken away, kept in Newgate till the prorogation of parliament, when his friends met him at the door of Newgate, and bore him away in triumph. In the ensuing session, he kept out of the way of the sergeant-at-arms, and a reward of five hundred pounds was voted for his apprehension, but he was not taken. At last the House very sensibly withdrew from its untenable position, and made a standing order for the settlement of the question. The statue of such a man in St Stephen's is certainly a very graceful piece of humility on the part of the members. But it is so like them!"

We have then a short disquisition in support of the claims of Cromwell to have a statue in this hall. From St Stephen's we pass into the Octagon hall, the grand centre of the entire edifice.

"Here you will find only those truly great statesmen who, rising above the demands of party and time, legislated for a nation and posterity—those enlightened ex-pounders of the law, who have in that respect become a kind of great statesmen—those incorruptible judges, who have dared to fulfil the law in what they conceived to be its essential spirit of justice, undisturbed by all kinds of hostile influences. Here, in short, Lords and Commons may be reminded, as they pass along, of the true objects of the business they are about to engage in; may feel their own hearts and minds inspired by a noble emulation to rival the greatness of the mighty minds of the past, and a no less noble contempt of all mere temporary objects—temporary popularity, whether with sovereigns or with the people."

Here are statues of Alfred, Simon de Montfort, the Protector, Pembroke, Hampden, &c.

"The House of Commons admitted of no artistical decoration; but none was needed, as St Stephen's hall and the Corridor furnished ample opportunity for the artists to say all they had to say upon its history and functions: on the other hand, the Lords have their corridor, and a certain amount of space in their house, for the same purposes. There commences a new series of pictures and statues, illustrative of the essential history of the second estate. In the first we go back to its origin, the Saxon witenagemote, which we see engaged, with Alfred at its head, revising the Anglo-Saxon laws, and regulating the system of police."

We have then the beautiful story of the institution of the order of the Garter. The writer continues his imaginary review:—

"We shall not now need to dwell upon any other portions of the houses of parliament. By steps analogous to those of our ascent to the lofty ideal, as well as actual centre, of the structure, do we descend. In the Victoria gallery, one of the richest scenes that poet or painter ever dreamed of, we have a corresponding feature to Westminster; as this is the people's entrance, so that is the Sovereign's, and the decorations naturally assume, therefore, the shape of a kind of kingly history. That long, almost interminable, line of gilded bronze statues ranged along the walls, are the memorials of our sovereigns from the heptarchy up to the present time; her Majesty Queen Victoria's statue, with graceful propriety, occupying a niche apart at one end, to remind posterity that it was in her reign this monument of the artistical greatness of Britain in the nineteenth century was erected. The equally numerous series of pictures between the statues, represent the most important, in a permanent and lofty sense, of the events that signalled the reigns of the kings who stand in effigy by their side, while they are events that need as little ornament, in a literary point of view, as the artists have thought proper to bestow on them in a pictorial."

And concludes:—

"What corridors after corridors remain yet to be dilated upon! What series after series of subjects—poetical, artistical, commercial—all enlarging the sphere of decoration offered by the houses, yet all enhancing the pervading idea of the grandeur of the country to which such houses belong—yet all, at the same time, by their local arrangement and treatment, made harmoniously subordinate to the direct objects for which these houses have been built! Well, if we are to have no more 'Paradise Lost,' it is something to have in this way—a New Epic."

The Irish repeal rent for the nineteen weeks ending with the 2d inst., amounted to £27,673, being an average of £1456 per week.

EVERYBODY'S COLUMN.

The tithe income of England and Wales will this year be about £5,000,000 sterling.—*Eclectic*.

Mr Grey Porter, the tory, perhaps Orange, high sheriff of Fermanagh, has published a pamphlet in favour of a federal union between Great Britain and Ireland.

Lord John Russell arrived at Frankfort on the 7th inst., and we learn from Wiesbaden, September 1, that Lords Palmerston and Lansdowne had just arrived in that city.

MACKEREL 16 A SHILLING.—Mackerel are being caught in great quantities in the bay of Tenby, and are selling at the above rate.—*Welshman*.

DUNCOMBE TESTIMONIAL.—The committee of the Loyal National Repeal Association have appropriated £25 as their subscription to the Duncombe testimonial.

THE ROYAL CHRISTENING.—The young Prince has been baptized ALFRED—Ernest—ALBERT! These names remind us of the old story of passing off a bad shilling between two good ones.—*Punch*.

PRIDE OF BIRTH.—Pitiable indeed is pedigree and hereditary title! It gives to an infant just born an importance and a privilege which the unwearied toil of fifty years in the cause of humanity rarely receives.—*Pascal*.

An American paper says—"If the Scotch bagpipes be played, occasionally, for a few days in the place infested with rats, they will immediately quit the premises and never return."

A Gallician Jew, named Mohr, has published a life of Baron Rothschild, in which he declares that, up to the present time, there have been "only three great men among the chosen people of God—Moses, David, and Rothschild."

AN ALDERMAN WANTED.—The ward of Billingsgate will want an Alderman. May we beg to recommend a certain law lord, whose peculiar knowledge of the language of the district renders him singularly worthy of the gown.—*Punch*.

GROWING LETTERS.—There is at present to be seen at the garden of Messrs Carstairs, Kelly and Co., Inverleith row, a seedling calceolaria with many of the letters of the alphabet and figures very distinctly marked upon the flowers; the word UP and No. 17 are as plain as if they had been printed.—*Scotsman*.

Until the last ten years phosphorus was prepared in very small quantities, and used merely for experimental purposes. It is now imported to the extent of about two hundred thousand pounds per annum, besides the quantity manufactured in this country, being used to this extent in the fabrication of Congreve matches and instantaneous lights.

HALF-AND-HALF.—When Lord Morpeth was in the United States, he chanced to be at a dinner table, in company with Mr Frelinghuysen. He filled his glass, and asked Mr F. to allow him the pleasure of taking wine with him, who politely declined the honour, remarking that he had abandoned its use. "You are more than half right," replied Lord Morpeth. His lordship afterwards commenced pouring water into his glass with wine, drinking it about half and half. "I see, my lord," said Mr F., "that you are just half right."

EGG 2,000 YEARS OLD.—An egg was brought the other day from the island of Ichaboe, by the master of the Eliza Kincaid, to Leith, which was found at a depth of 25 feet from the surface, and must, therefore according to the best calculation, have been upwards of 2,000 years old. It is now to be seen at the National office, in Argyle street.—*Glasgow National*.

CARICATURE THE CLERGY.—"I believe," said Lord Eldon to Mrs Forster, "I have preached more sermons than any one who is not a clergyman. My father always had the church-service read on Sunday evenings, and a sermon after it. Harry and I used to take it in turns to read the prayers or to preach. We always had a shirt put on over our clothes, to answer for a surplice!"—*Twiss's Life of Lord Eldon*. [The Earl of Eldon was one of those great sticklers for church and state who are by no means regular churchgoers.]

One of the most dreadful punishments devised by the cruelty of man is practised by the Cingalese, and some of our soldiers in former times were victims of their atrocity. When any of these were taken prisoners, they were stripped naked, smeared over with wild honey, and tied to a tree in the vicinity of ant-hills. Thus exposed, they were speedily covered by myriads of these insects, which in a few days consumed their flesh, and left nothing but white bones to bleach in the sun.

A NOBLE REPLY.—It is related of the celebrated John Howe, chaplain to Oliver Cromwell, that being often applied to for protection by men of all parties, in those eventful times, he never refused assistance to any worthy person, whatever his religious views; until one day Cromwell said to him, "Mr Howe, you have asked favours for everybody except yourself; pray when does your turn come?" "My turn, my Lord Protector," said Howe, "is always come when I can serve another."—*Waterston*.

GOOD FOR THE HATTERS.—The Germans never shake hands; their universal salutation being that of lifting their hats to one another, and to the ladies. To such an extent is this custom carried, that a humorous and argumentative pamphlet has recently been published in Berlin, giving preference to the English mode of salutation, principally on the ground of economy and convenience. The very clever author of this *jeu d'esprit* shrewdly calculates that not less than six millions of dollars are annually expended in Germany in the extra wear of hats and caps, by this perpetual and universal taking of them off to friends and acquaintances.

Literature.

Wanderings of a Journeyman Tailor through Europe and the East, during the years 1824 to 1840. By P. D. HOLTHAUS, Journeyman Tailor from Werdohl, in Westphalia. Translated from the German by W. HOWITT. Longman and Co. 1844. pp. 286.

SOME of the most extraordinary accounts in nature, are those which relate how great results are dependent upon minute causes. The value of a needle is proverbial—for (as we learn from Sartor Resartus) what is man without clothes. We have been, ever since the discovery of America, aware of the power of this little instrument by sea. It was reserved for this little book to show us that it can be equally efficient by land. By the aid of his needle alone, "sewing his way from continent to continent," he, a native of Werdohl, in Westphalia, worked his way through Germany, Poland, Hungary, Wallachia, Turkey, Egypt, Syria and Palestine, Greece, Italy, France, and Belgium, of all which countries we have here some account. He is now, as Mr Howitt tells us, "stitching his way through Russia, a country which it has been from a boy his passion to explore, but from which he has been more than once repelled, before his progress to the East."

A small 12mo volume, which relates so many traversings, cannot of course possess many pretensions to be regarded as a book of travels; nor, if those claims were made, are we quite sure that the author is competent to satisfy them. As might be expected from his profession, he took the outside view of things in general; and was probably influenced, like many other travelers, principally by the thought of the aspect in which his adventure might be regarded when he reached home. But the thing is altogether a literary curiosity, and many will read this volume who have not access to larger ones.

With this prologue we draw up the curtain, and allow the author to speak for himself. He dates from Königsberg:—

"Thus, then, had my feet, within three years, borne me from the extremest western point of the Prussian territories to the extremest eastern one, on the margin of the sea. Earlier, I should have regarded this as far, far away, but after I had come so far I desired to go on farther, and see a foreign country. Scarcely had I sojourned three months in Königsberg, when the plan of traveling through Russia zealously occupied myself and two comrades. I was unfortunately wanting of a passport for foreign countries, mine being merely for my own; but we contrived to remedy this by passing by Tapiau through old Prussia, and stealing secretly over the Russian-Polish frontier. But, alas, I was soon compelled to travel alone, for on the second day of my journey from Königsberg I was seized with the ague, which attacked me so violently that I could not help myself on the way. Under the hottest rays of the sun I fell down, and was shaken and racked to pieces by the cold, quaking fit. My comrades went on, but I remained behind, and dragged myself solitarily through the great forests till I at length happily reached Warsaw: here, again, I met with my fellow-travelers. I prepared, in Warsaw, to go for some time into the hospital, but was refused admittance, on the assurance that ague was no sickness, of which, truly, I was not able to convince myself. I was on this account obliged to go with my fellows as far as Cracow. It was a laborious and difficult journey, of two hundred English miles, and all the more difficult that cash was terribly on the decline; we had, however, the good fortune to meet with another companion, tolerably well supplied with money, who helped us as long as it lasted.

"The way led through waste country and monstrous woods. We were obliged to push on and fight our way through a variety of hardships, and had only a superfluity of that which one commonly terms hunger. One day, when we had already traversed a great stretch of country, and were in a dreadful manner tormented by this hunger, and we could not obtain from our modicum of cash a single morsel of anything at the public-house, we came by chance to a potato field. We made a virtue of necessity, filled several pockets with potatoes, and carried them into the next public-house to be dressed Polish fashion. They were first boiled, and then scattered over a little fried bacon."—pp. 13, 14.

Our author does not tell us whether the bacon was found in the field or in the frying-pan. The following describes Panscowa on the Hungarian frontier of Turkey:—

"I was charmed with this agreeable country. Here it was mild and fruitful; everything was in abundance; wine in plenty. The mode of living was good; the wages for labour high. Panscowa itself lies in a plain about three-quarters of an hour from the left bank of the Danube, in the midst of extensive vineyards. It is a city of the ordinary middle class. The inhabitants are rude. I stuck close, as everywhere else, to the Germans. These are distinguished for their better and more civilised life, their industry, and perseverance. At the same time, they form but the smaller portion of the inhabitants; perhaps, including the Hungarians, one-third part of the population. The greater part of them are Raitzen or Illyrians. Their customs and manners are extraordinary. They are Greek Christians, or rather Ionian-Greek Christians, whose modes and rites of worship are peculiar, and differ from the proper Greek customs in many respects. Their speech, the Slavonic, in which their religious service is performed, is allied to the Russian. They are grossly ignorant; and their Christianity consists in little more than the observance of outward ceremonies, fasts, &c., in which they are excessively superstitious and very strict. They have a tremendous number of festival and fast days. These consume altogether more than one quarter of the year. They have three especially great festivals in the year—one in summer, one at Christmas, and the other before Easter. The latter are the longest;

they last eight weeks, and are celebrated in the strictest manner. During the time, only the most wretched articles of food are taken; nothing at all but sauerkraut and vinegar, oil and onions, or garlic and white beans, cooked in the same manner. Even eggs and fish are not allowed, except on Palm Sunday. But at Easter the scene is changed, and the most unbounded jollity begins. Every one then must have a lamb, the poor as well as the rich; every one a cask of wine. They now make up for lost time: for four or five days there is nothing but eating, drinking, exultation, sleeping, and digesting. It is the same at Christmas: here, also, every one must have his cask of wine, and, instead of a lamb, a sucking pig. They carry on so cannibalish they frequently get enough for ever; then, when the festival is over, the bells are tolled for those who have eaten and drunken themselves to death."—pp. 42, 43.

The traveling tailor has something of the artist in him, of which his description of Constantinople may afford a specimen:—

"And now, indeed, how strange and wondrous appeared to me the people themselves, who in these barges sailed hither and thither. There you saw troops of the Kailshies or boatmen, clad wholly in white, with wide Turkish linen trousers, and white shirts, with the arms turned up, swiftly and skilfully plying their oars with bare arms. On their smooth shaven heads they had a red fess, or little round cap, with a blue tassel, and red shoes on their feet. They were rowing Turks and Turkish women. Many Turks of a higher class lay wrapped in furs on the decks of vessels, looking still and grave. Before them stood blacks, who filled and reached to them their long pipes. Other servants held parasols over their masters. Still more striking were the women—their faces, as far as the eyes, were wholly concealed by a white cloth. They wore dresses of varied and gay colours and yellow slippers. Amid the throng sailed Armenians, Greeks, Franks, and other Christians, all gaily together."—pp. 105, 106.

We have quoted enough to convince our readers that they have now before them a very readable and indeed interesting book. We will not say that Mr Howitt has discharged his task of translation unexceptionably; as, even in the two or three extracts we have made, the observer will detect more than one phrase which has no pretensions to be called English; and for such the poor tailor cannot be held responsible. But, with all the faults of the present production, we hope he will not fail to put M. Holthaus's next book into an English dress.

English Prose; being Extracts from the Works of English Prose Writers, with Notes of their Lives. 8vo. London: Moore. 1844.

This work is highly meritorious. Pleasing in exterior and type, our good impressions are confirmed on its perusal. Never have we "dipped into" a volume of miscellaneous interest with so broad and prolonged a relish. We hesitate not to pronounce the editor of this pleasing compilation a judge of the intellectually palatable. He supplies us with a rich and varied treat. Occasionally, we might observe too much of one dish, but variety compensates for excess, and the entire effect is pleasurable. We would not, however, be understood to have "read it through," as the lady did the *Evangelical Magazine*, from the title-page to the printer's name (advertisements inclusive); but having here lingered and there skimmed the surface, the preceding is our irresistible and decided opinion. In giving the reader an idea of what he is entitled to expect, we simply say that extracts are given from most of the popular writers of both early and modern date—the same author appearing at different stages, as the work treats of narrative, history, religion, philosophy, &c. The classification is somewhat subtle, and in a respect illogical, since the historical frequently embraces or may embrace the narrative, and the narrative the historical; but this, the freedom of the entire work excuses. This compendium we would particularly recommend to those for whose peculiar benefit it is professedly designed. They will obtain at a glance a profound and pleasing insight into the vernacular. The genius of the noble English tongue may here be communed with. They will meet with a most useful variety of correct style from which to make their choice, or upon which to mould their words. And, imperceptibly, the terseness of the old authors and the suavity and sprightliness of the modern, will tinge their thoughts; and the carefully considered purity of sentiment awaken all generous feelings. We can cordially recommend the book to all.

Remedies suggested for some of the Evils which constitute "The Perils of the Nation." Seeley, London. pp. 484.

This is an age of "remedies." Not a disease of the body—physical, body-ecclesiastical, body-politic, but is over-dosed with "remedies." It would be nearer the truth, perhaps, to affirm that this is an age of quackery. There are your medical quacks, literary quacks, political quacks, parliamentary quacks, and tribes more innumerable. Many of these flit about the poor diseased nation, trumpeting forth their speedy and certain cure.

But to be serious, when "remedies" are suggested for the perils of the nation, and a nation admitted to be in a condition of virulent and aggravated disease, we might reasonably expect the exposition of measures at once comprehensive and profound; fearlessly meeting the complex character of the case, and reaching down to the very roots of the malady. Other treatment than this, of so serious an evil, however gravely proposed, would be little better than serious trifling. The volume before us, with a somewhat religious air, proposes a string of "remedies" for our national distemper. After a patient consideration of them, we can only label them quackeries. We will just glance at them in the order observed before us. 1. "Return to scriptural principles." By which is intended, not the basing of our legislative acts upon the immutable principles of truth, for here we could have gone arm-in-arm with him, but the entire relinquishment of the principles of political economy to a new system, to be derived from the Bible, and about which the writer himself appears so utterly at sea, that to get even a glimpse of his meaning is altogether beyond our ken. 2. "Organisation—church extension—education;" which, rightly interpreted, signifies the riveting upon us the chains of an established church. 3. "The lightning of the labour market." Meaning, not that kind of legislation which, by taking off present restrictions upon the market, would enable the

working-classes to obtain increased employment at a remunerating price; but to dismiss the children from the factories and shorten the hours of labour, or, in other words, to punish the poor artisan with a per centage upon his wages for urgent exertions to get a pittance out of a market which these humane economists persist in fettering. As to the remaining "remedies," viz., "The cottage allotment system," "Restoration of cottage farms," "Improvement of the dwellings of the poor," "Amelioration of the new poor law," and "Improvement of morals"—it were ridiculous to suppose that these would touch the actual "perils" of the nation. They might mitigate some of the symptoms, while the disease itself would be left as rife as ever. Such are the nostrums of this volume. They could but drive into the system those humours which everywhere show themselves on the body-politic, to appear again in forms tenfold more virulent and desperate. As to anything like effectual "remedies," such as the restoration of the suffrage to the working-classes, and hence a legislature reflecting the will of the community—the repeal of the corn and all other restrictive acts—a strict and righteous economy through all our public departments—the destruction of the many-headed monopoly, whether in the church or the state—these are all kept in abeyance, or despatched with the remark of not "thinking for an instant of what the cant of the day calls 'class interests.'" We regret that some good writing, and apparently real concern for the working-classes, should thus be wasted upon the development of such political quackery.

The Illustrated Oxford Bible. London: Brain and Payne. Paternoster row. Parts 1, 2, 3, 4.

MANY of the plates, by which these parts are adorned, are striking; and, though not in the first style of art, are sufficiently elaborate for their professed purpose. "The Presentation in the Temple"—"John the Baptist," after Murillo's beautiful picture—"The Tribute Money," after Rubens, and "The Birth of Christ," have best pleased us. The plate of "The Temptation" is scarcely suitable for its purpose; and that of "The Creation" is altogether in the worst taste. The letter-press is very clear, and suitable for the quarto volume into which it is intended to bind up.

An Outcry from the Broken Walls of Zion. By Mrs ANN CORCUTT. New York, 1844. pp. 172.

WE regret to say that the outcry of this good lady is shrill, peevish, contracted, and uncharitable. We have no sympathy with those, either on this or the other side of the Atlantic, who seem to be far more alarmed about Zion than its great Head, and who would narrow her members to a select, whining few.

The Christian World. Nos 1 to 5. Philadelphia. 1844.

THIS is a new American periodical, issued in a somewhat novel method: in fact, it is a quarterly work sent forth in three monthly parts. Thus No. 1—Selections from British Reviews and Magazines; No. 2—Original Correspondence; No. 3—Book Publications. The selections are judicious and the original matter respectable, to say nothing of some valuable engravings. We hope the warm anticipations of its editors may be more than realised.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

1. *The Mother's Primer.* By Mrs F. SUMMERLY.
2. *Sketches for Sunday Schools.*
3. *A Substitute for Free Trade.* By W. R. USHER.
4. *The Bedford Charity not Sectarian.* By W. WHITE.
5. *The Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Home Missionary Society.*
6. *The Westminster Review.* September.
7. *The Path of God.* By Rev. E. E. ADAMS, A.M.
8. *An Inquiry into the Nature of the Symbolic Institutions of the Christian Religion, usually called the Sacraments.* By ROBERT HALLEY, D.D.

Religious Intelligence.

OLDHAM.—On Monday, the 9th instant, the services connected with the ordination of Mr R. M. Davies to the ministry of the independent chapel, Hope chapel, Greenacre's moor, took place in the above place of worship, in the presence of a large congregation. Mr J. Birt, of Oldham, read the Scriptures and prayed: Mr R. Fletcher, of Manchester, delivered the introductory discourse: Dr E. H. Nolan, of Manchester, asked the usual questions; Mr J. Sutcliffe, F.A.S., of Ashton, offered the ordination prayer; and Dr T. Raffles, of Liverpool, gave the charge. In the evening Mr D. E. Ford, of Salford, preached.

NASING, ESSEX.—On Monday, September 2nd, 1844, the anniversary of the independent chapel in this romantic village was celebrated, when two sermons were preached—that in the morning by Mr W. Woodhouse, of Ponder's End, and that in the afternoon by Mr Alexander Fletcher, A.M., of Finsbury. The devotional parts of the services were conducted by Messrs T. Stribbling, of Enfield, and E. F. Woodman, of Hackney. Dinner and tea were provided in a tent upon the grounds of Mr W. Pegrum, to whose Christian liberality and indefatigable exertions the inhabitants of this district are principally indebted for the erection of this commodious place of worship. The preaching of the gospel is sustained by the students of Cheshunt college, and their labours in this spot have proved very successful.

NEWBURY.—Mr Daniel Trotman, who has been supplying at the baptist chapel, at Newbury, Berkshire, has received a unanimous invitation to become the pastor of that congregation. This worthy minister was settled over the baptist church at Tewkesbury for upwards of forty years, and, previous to his leaving, strong tokens of regard were manifested towards him, proving the high estimation in which his ministerial character was held.

DISSENTING COLLEGES.—The following is a table given by Mr Hadfield, of Manchester, in his address at the foundation of the Lancashire Independent college in September, 1840, showing the number and names of the independent and other nonconformist colleges previously existing in Great Britain—the date of their foundation—the ministers

educated and sent out by them—and the number of students in them at the time:—

Names.	INDEPENDENT AND BAPTIST.		
	When Founded.	Sent out.	Con-taining.
Coward college, London, formerly at Northampton, Daventry, and Wymondley ..	1729	400	18
Homerton college	1690 & 1730	230	16
Rotherham college	1795	140	21
Newport Pagnell college	1783	80	8
Western college, Exeter	1760	102	11
Highbury college, formerly at Mile End and Hoxton	1783	405	40
Airedale college, Bradford, formerly at Heckmondwick, Northowram, and Idle ..	1756	193	20
Hackney college	1803	120	12
Glasgow college	1811	110	30
Blackburn college	1816	32	16
Spring hill college, near Birmingham	1838	4	20
Dublin college	1815	51	5
Carmarthen college, originally presbyterian and independent	1719	200	10
Brecon college, formerly at Abergavenny, Oswestry, Wrexham, Newtown, established 1780, reorganised in ..	1839	160	13
Bristol college	1770	214	21
Bradford college	1804	143	25
Pontypool college	1807	109	16
Stepney college	1810	114	26
Total	2807		328

GENERAL BAPTIST, NEW CONNEXION.

Loughborough 1798 | 100 | 8 |

LADY HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

Cheshunt college, formerly at Trevecca 1768 | 264 | 16 |

THE SECESSION CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

WESLEYAN METHODIST.

Hoxton college, London, (a new building) 1834 | 100 | 60 |

Total 3371 | | 592 |

WREXHAM.—On the 1st and 2nd inst, a new independent chapel was opened in this town. The public services of the Sunday were engaged in by Williams, Brymbo, Mr Parry, Wern, Mr Lloyd, Denbigh, Mr Davies, Penuel, Mr Pearce, of Wrexham, &c. On Monday, Mr Hughes, Llangollen, and Mr Pugh, Mostyn, preached in the morning. In the afternoon, Mr Owens, Rhetycoe, and Mr Griffiths, of Buckley, preached. In the evening, Mr Roberts, Penybont, preached in Welsh, and an impressive sermon was delivered in English by Mr D. W. Jones, of Holywell. This chapel has been erected by the exertions of Mr Prill, the minister, and his friends.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD, HERTS.—The anniversary of the independent chapel in this town was held on Tuesday the 10th instant, when two very admirable and impressive sermons were preached by Mr Caleb Morris, of London, to highly respectable, and deeply attentive congregations. The public services were preceded by a special prayer meeting. This place of worship, which Mr Morris characterised as "neat and commodious," is capable of containing nearly 400 persons. There are a vestry, school room, and burial ground adjoining, and the debt still remaining on the premises is £280. On this occasion the friends evinced their desire for its liquidation, by very liberal contributions, and purpose making a strenuous effort during the ensuing year for its entire removal.

COLEFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr John Penny, formerly of Stepney college, late of the university, Edinburgh, has accepted a cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastorate of the baptist church in that town, and intends to enter upon his duties the second Sabbath of September.

PERSHORE.—On Sunday week two sermons were preached in the baptist chapel of this town, on behalf of the Baptist Missionary society; in the morning by Mr P. Saffrey, of Leeds; and in the evening, by Mr H. Dowson, of Bradford. On Wednesday, a public meeting was held in the same place, which was well attended. The collections, subscriptions, and donations amounted to nearly £50.

STONEHOUSE, PLYMOUTH.—Mr F. W. Heathcote, late of Armagh, and formerly of Spring Hill college, Birmingham, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church assembling in Emma Place chapel, Stonehouse, Plymouth, to become their minister, and enters immediately upon his stated labours.

OPENING OF THE "NEW TABERNACLE."—On Wednesday week the New Tabernacle, recently erected on the south side of Old Street road, St Luke's, was opened for the performance of divine service. It is a spacious edifice, capable of accommodating from 700 to 800 persons.

BIRMINGHAM.—Mr Fairbrother, a student from Spring Hill college, was appointed, on Tuesday evening, at Carr's Lane chapel, a missionary to China in connexion with the London Missionary society. On Thursday morning Mr Fairbrother was married to Miss Barker, and will take his departure in a few days for the scene of his arduous labours.

LAUNCH OF THE BREADALBANE, FREE CHURCH YACHT.—On the forenoon of Friday last, a fine vessel, of thirty-seven tons' register, was launched from the building-yard of Messrs John Barnhill and Co., Bay of Quick, in presence of a large and most respectable concourse of spectators, including many

* The Wesleyan methodists have also recently established a college near Dudesbury; and the Calvinistic methodists have established a college at Trevecca.

persons from the neighbouring districts, distinguished for their attachment to the principles of the Free Church. Major Darroch explained the use that was to be made of the vessel. He stated that, from the nature of the country, its lofty and rugged mountains, and numerous arms of the sea, communication was exceedingly difficult in the Highlands of Scotland, and that, in consequence of this, many parts of that interesting portion of our country were very imperfectly provided with the means of religious instruction. The Gaelic committee of the Free church, with the view of obviating as far as possible these difficulties, had resolved on building a yacht, for the purpose of carrying ministers of the Free Church from place to place, preaching to our perishing countrymen the glad tidings of salvation through Christ.—*Dumfries Standard*.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF IRELAND.—AN INTERESTING OCCURRENCE.—During the past week, in one of the lovely towns of the south, Mr T. D. Smith, congregational minister of Newry, delivered a most interesting and comprehensive lecture on the moral and religious condition and claims of Ireland. It had been more than once announced that there was to be no collection. For a week night service, the attendance was unusually numerous. A deep compassionate sense of Ireland's spiritual destitution pervaded the people. At the conclusion of the lecture, which continued about an hour and a half, and which was listened to with profound attention, the esteemed minister of the place rose and said, that although there was to be no collection, he had no doubt but that the people would feel a desire, from what they had heard, to forward any offering or donation which their hearts may prompt. The devoted lady of the minister, seeing the anxiety of the people to give, seized her son's hat, and stood with it at the door of the sanctuary. Twenty-one pounds (including two pounds received before eight o'clock the next morning) were gladly contributed.—*Correspondent*.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 8, at Colchester, Mrs EDWARD DANIEL, of a son.
Sept. 9, at Wymondham, Norfolk, the wife of Mr JAMES RUTHERFORD, minister of the gospel, of a son.
Sept. 12, at Watford, the wife of Mr GEORGE FREEMAN, of a daughter.
Sept. 13, at Belfield terrace, Weymouth, Mrs J. C. BODWELL, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 4, at the Friends' Meeting house at Haverhill, GEORGE DANSON, of Manchester, to FIEBE, eldest daughter of Isaac WRIGHT, of the above place.
Sept. 5, at Finsbury chapel, by the pastor, Mr A. Fletcher, Mr JAMES ARTHUR MILES, to ANNE, youngest daughter of the late Mr F. ROOPE.
Sept. 5, at Ebenezer chapel, High Wycombe, by Mr John Hayden, Mr THOMAS KIDGELL, to JANE, the eldest daughter of the late Mr FRANCIS STEVENS.
Sept. 5, at the independent chapel, Dudley, by Mr John Raven, independent minister, Mr GEORGE T. PATTERSON, tea dealer, son of Mr PATTERSON, of the Swan inn, in that town, to MISS MAUNDER, of Dixon's Green.
Sept. 10, at the baptist chapel, Chard, Mead, Bradpole, by Mr T. Clark, Bridport, Mr JAMES STROUT, ironmonger, of London, to MISS EMMA, eldest daughter of Captain JOHN SWAIN, Bridport, Dorset. It being the first marriage since the chapel was licensed, there was a large concourse of people to witness the interesting ceremony.
Sept. 10, at Leicester, by Mr J. P. Mursell, Mr GEORGE BARTON DYER, of Paternoster row, London, to ANN, youngest daughter of the late Mr George COOPER, of the Newark, Leicester.
Sept. 10, at the Registrar's office, at Eton, the religious service being performed at home by Mr J. Stoughton, independent minister of Kensington, Mr H. K. LEWIS, of Gower street, to Miss HETHERINGTON, of Eton.
Sept. 11, at the independent chapel, Holywell, Flint, by Mr D. W. Jones, JOHN ANGEL, to MARY ISAAC.
Sept. 11, at the Friends' Meeting house at Needham Market, STEPHEN BROWN, of Sudbury, to SARAH ANN, second daughter of the late John SQUIRE, of the above place.
Sept. 12, at Bishopgate chapel, Leicester, Mr G. P. INGRAM, grocer, London road, to Miss ANN WOODING, of the Market street.
Sept. 13, at the independent chapel, Smethwick, by Mr J. A. James, of Birmingham, Mr GEORGE PERKS, of Navenby, Lincolnshire, to Miss HANNAH GOSLING, of the former place.
Sept. 13, at the congregational chapel, Llanfyllin, by Mr Hugh James, Llanantffraid, Mr W. ROBERTS, congregational minister, Penybont, to CATHERINE, widow of the late Mr DAVIES, Trefechan, Penant, Montgomeryshire.
Sept. 14, at Wycliffe chapel, Stepney, by Mr Philip Dickerson, RICHARD HARMER, jun., Esq., of 3, College terrace, Stepney green, to SUSANNA, eldest daughter of Mr Robert GRACE, dissenting minister.

DEATHS.

March 18, at the Navigator's Islands, in her 29th year, MARY, wife of Mr George PRATT, missionary, and sister of Mr C. F. Hobbs, of Market Lavington.
Aug. 30, aged 71, Mrs DAVIES, late of the Launt, near Llanfair, a consistent member for about twenty-six years of Mr Davies's independent church in Llanfair, Montgomeryshire.
Sept. 4, at Limmer's hotel, London, aged 66, JOHN ALLAN, Esq., of Blackhall, near Darlington, a justice of the peace for the county of Durham and North Riding of Yorkshire.
Sept. 5, at Ashford, Mr HENRY SMITH, M.A., baptist minister of that town.
Sept. 6, at Kibworth Harcourt, Mr E. CHATER, aged 68. He was forty-one years the faithful and zealous pastor of the independent church and congregation at that place.
Sept. 11th, at Haslar hospital, Captain BASIL HALL, R.N., in his 56th year.
Sept. 11, at Cheltenham, at a very advanced age, the Ven. Archdeacon BATHURST.
Sept. 12, at Boyle farm, Thames Ditton, FREDERICK SUGDEN, Esq., aged 34, eldest surviving son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Sugden.
Sept. 12, in his 14th year, JOHN, eldest son of Mr Robert LITTLE, of Cloudestley street, Islington.
Sept. 15, Miss SUSANNA ANNE DIXON, of Wickham Mills, in the county of Essex, aged 42 years.

Trade and Commerce.

LONDON GAZETTE.

Friday, September 13.

BANKRUPTS.

DAVIES DANIEL, and DAVIES, HENRY, Asylum road, Old Kent road, road contractors, Sept. 21, Oct. 25: solicitors, Messrs Vennings and Co., Tokenhouse yard.
HOLMES, JAMES SIMPSON, Liverpool, ship broker, Sept. 16, Oct. 9: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Sherwood, Temple, London, and Messrs Little and Bardswell, Liverpool.
JONES, THOMAS, and JONES, JOHN, Liverpool, tallow chandlers, Sept. 19, Oct. 9: solicitors, Mr Cotterill, Throgmorton street, London, and Messrs Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.
SUGDEN, JOHN, and SUGDEN, DAVID, Springfield and Huddersfield, Yorkshire, fancy cloth manufacturers, Sept. 25, Oct. 16:

solicitors, Mr Cumming, King street, Cheapside, London; Messrs Brook and Freeman, Huddersfield; and Mr Sykes, Leeds.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

FRASER, RICHARD, and SON, Edinburgh, tailors, Sept. 16, Oct. 14.
KIER, DAVID, Irvine, slate merchant, Sept. 18, Oct. 12.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 8, J. Carruthers, Shepperton, Middlesex, distiller—Oct. 8, J. F. Garnett, Wellington street, and Tooley street, latter—Oct. 10, F. Jordan and B. L. Magrath, Liverpool, merchants—Oct. 10, C. Elliott, Leeds, tallow merchant.

Tuesday, September 17th.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

BISHOP, SAMUEL HUNTON TOWNSEND, Upper Ground street, Blackfriars, and of 9, Paragon, Blackheath, Kent, iron merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

CRITCH, JAMES, Sheffield, maltster, Oct. 2, 18: solicitors, Mr Bigg, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, London; and Messrs Hayward and Bramley, Sheffield.

DARKE, WILLIAM HYETT, Aston justa Birmingham, chemist, Oct. 1, Nov. 1: solicitors, Messrs Motteram and Giddey, Birmingham.

HADFIELD, SAMUEL, Manchester, file manufacturer, September 28, October 21: solicitors, Messrs Atkinson and Saunders, Manchester, and Messrs Makinson and Saunders, Temple, London.

HOPKINS, FRANCIS CHARLES, 11 A, Tottenham-court road, commission agent and retailer of beer, September 25, October 25: solicitor, Mr Whittington, Dean street, Finsbury.

HOLMES, JAMES SIMPSON, Liverpool, shipbroker, Oct. 8 and Nov. 4: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Serwood, Temple, London; and Messrs Little and Bardswell, Liverpool.

JONES, THOMAS and JOHN, Liverpool, tallow chandlers and soap boilers, October 8, November 4: solicitors, Mr Cotterill, Throgmorton street, London, and Messrs Fletcher and Hull, Liverpool.

ROSSITER, GEORGE, Bridgewater, Somersetshire, jeweler, Sept. 26, Nov. 7: solicitors, Messrs Taylor and Collinson, Great James street, Bedford row.

TRUMBLE, WILLIAM, Liverpool, licensed victualler, Oct. 9, Nov. 9: solicitors, Messrs Vincent and Co., Temple, London, and Messrs Curry and Co., Liverpool.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

GEMMEL, THOMAS, Riddlaw wood, near Cambuslang, Lanarkshire, farmer, Sept. 20, Oct. 11.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 10, A. Maniglier, Mincing lane, merchant—Sept. 30, J. L. Heathorn, Abchurch lane, shipowner—Oct. 10, E. Lawton, Darlington, Staffordshire, cooper—Oct. 9, J. R. Lamb, Pilkington, Lancashire, calico printer—Oct. 8, G. and J. Wilkinson, Bishop Auckland, Durham, curriers—Oct. 8, W. Weir, Carlisle, iron merchant—Oct. 8, R. Hodgson, Bishop Auckland, Durham, mercer—Oct. 10, T. Walker, Houghton-le-Skerne, Durham, grocer—Oct. 24, J. Fothergill, sen., Selby, Yorkshire, apothecary—Nov. 8, G. Parker, Sheffield, spade manufacturer—Nov. 8, J. Pemberton, Leeds, soap boiler—Oct. 17, T. Brook, Huddersfield, wool cloth merchant—Oct. 17, J. Layton, Leeds, fruit merchant—Oct. 17, G. Womach, Leeds, cloth merchant—Oct. 8, W. Walford, Birmingham, maltster.

BRITISH FUNDS.

A buoyant market has ruled very generally for the British securities during the past week. Some very considerable transactions have been reported—principally sales. Consols have kept at within $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of par. Notwithstanding the millions that are employed in railways, and the vast sums about to be subscribed on the same account, capital is becoming more and more abundant.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per cent. Consols	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$
Ditto for Account	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{4}$
3 per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Reduced	—	—	—	—	—	—
New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	—	—	—	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{4}$
Long Annuities	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—	—	—	12 $\frac{1}{4}$	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—	—	201	—
India Stock	—	—	—	—	—	283
Exchequer Bills	76pm	74pm	75pm	76pm	76pm	75pm
India Bonds	—	94pm	95pm	96pm	96pm	—

FOREIGN FUNDS.

Austrian	114	Mexican	36
Belgian	103	Peruvian	—
Brazilian	87	Portuguese 5 per cents	81
Buenos Ayres	35	Ditto 3 per cents	46
Columbian	14	Russian	118
Danish	89	Spanish Active	24
Dutch $\frac{3}{4}$ per cents	62	Ditto Passive	6
Ditto 5 per cents	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	Ditto Deferred	14

RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham and Derby	79	London & Birm. $\frac{1}{2}$ Shares	26
Birmingham & Gloucester	110	London and Brighton	48
Blackwall	74	London & Croydon Trunk	18
Bristol and Exeter	80	London and Greenwich	10
Cheltenham & Gt. Western	—	Ditto New	23
Eastern Counties	114	Manchester and Leeds	127
Edinburgh and Glasgow	66	Midland Counties	109
Grand Junction	219 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto Quarter Shares	—
Great North of England	112	North Midland	—
Great Western	149	Ditto New	—
Ditto Half	83	South Eastern and Dover	39
Ditto Fifths	26	South Western	79
London and Birmingham	220	Ditto New	11

MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, Sept. 16.

There was a large supply of English wheat to-day, chiefly the new crop; the quality and condition much as last week. Selected samples obtained last Monday's prices, but much of the secondary qualities is still unsold, though lower prices would be taken to effect a clearance. In foreign but little doing, and no alteration in price.

There was a good deal of English barley offering, which, on account of the very warm weather, maltsters were unwilling to purchase, and a clearance could not be made even at a reduction of 1s. on the very finest qualities, and still more on other descriptions.

But few parcels of new Irish oats, the quality good, but not so fine or so heavy by about 2lbs. per bushel as the oats of last year; there was a fair consumptive demand at last week's prices, and, in some instances, 6d. advance was obtained.

New beans plentiful; they were hard and sound, and prices may be noted 1s. cheaper.

New grey peas 2s., and white boilers 1s., lower.

Wheat, Red New	40 to 46	Malt, Ordinary	46 to 56
Fine	44 to 48	Pale	60 to 64
White	42 to 48	Rye	28 to 32
Fine	50 to 53	Peas, Hog	28 to 31
Flour, per sack	33 to 48	Maple	30 to 33
Barley	25 to 28	Boilers	32 to 35
Malt	30 to 34	Beans, Ticks	29 to 33

Beans, Pigeon	32 to 36	Wheat	20s. 0d.
Harrow	31 to 33	Barley	4 0
Oats, Feed	18 to 20	Oats	6 0
Fine	21 to 22	Rye	7 6
Poland	21 to 23	Beans	6 6
Potato	20 to 23	Peas	8 6

Wheat	48s. 6d.	Wheat	49s. 9d.
Barley	35 9	Barley	34 6
Oats	20 5	Oats	20 3
Rye	34 4	Rye	35 9
Beans	32 1	Beans	36 0
Peas	33 10	Peas	34 3

SEEDS.

The seed trade remained in very much the same position as last week, and with the exception of a decline of 6d. per bushel on winter tares, and a small improvement in the value of fine mustardseed, no change occurred in quotations.

Linseed	per qr	Clover	per cwt.
English, sowing	54s. to 60s.	English, red	—s. to —
Baltic, ditto	—	Ditto, white	—
Ditto, crushing	40 to 42	Flemish, pale	—
Medit. & Odessa	41 to 43	Ditto, fine	—
Hempseed, small	35 to 38	New Hamb., red	—
Large	—	Ditto, fine	—
Canary, new	—	Old Hamb., red	—
Extra	60 to 62	Ditto, fine	—
Caraway, old	44 to 46	French, red	—
New	41 to 52	Ditto, white	—
Ryegrass, English	—	Coriander	15 to 18
Scotch	—	Old	—
Mustard	per bushel	Rapeseed	per last
Brown, new	10 to 15	English, new	23s. to 24s.
White	9 to 15	Linseed cakes	—
Trefoil	—	English	10s. 10s. to 11s.
Old	—	Foreign	6s. 15s. to 7s.
Tares, new	5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.	Rapeseed cakes	— to —

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Sept. 16.

Very little was doing in Irish butter until near the close of the week, when the accounts of higher prices paying in Ireland imparted more firmness to the market, and induced the dealers to buy more freely, and to some extent, chiefly of Cork and Limerick, some fine Carlow, at an advance of 1s., and in some instances of 2s. per cwt. Dutch cleared at 86s. per cwt. Bacon moved off well, and a respectable amount of business was transacted in singed sides at full prices. Of bale and tierce middles nothing new to report. Hams in slow sale, and at irregular prices, so many being out of condition. Lard more saleable, and the turn dearer.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Sept. 16.

There is no demand for the new hops which have arrived in the borough, the general impression being to wait till a good supply comes to market, prices established for the first two pockets having had that effect. About 1,000 new pockets have arrived. At the Worcester market on Saturday last about 300 pockets were pitched, the greater portion of which sold at from 6s. to 6s. 6s., and a few good and choice lots realised 6s. 10s. to 7s. Worcester duty 16,000l. to 17,000l. United Kingdom, 130,000l. The prices of yearlings remain unaltered.

BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 16.

Notwithstanding there was rather a numerous attendance of both London and country buyers, no improvement was noticed in the demand for beef. However, the primest Scots and home-breds were disposed of at prices equal to those obtained on Monday last; but the middling and inferior breeds were extremely inactive, and, in order to effect a clearance, the quotations were a shade easier. Rather an extensive importation of foreign stock has taken place during the past week, 80 oxen and cows, 9 sheep, and 11 calves, having been received in London from Rotterdam, and 40 oxen and cows at Hull, from Hamburg. Some few of the beasts have turned out extremely well; but the majority of them have proved very inferior. This morning we had 20 Dutch beasts in the market, which met a heavy inquiry, at prices ranging from 16s. 10s. to 18s. each. The numbers of sheep were extensive, and of full average quality. The best qualities were quite as dear, but for other kinds the inquiry was in a very sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. The supply of lambs was seasonably good, but the sale was very inactive. Prime small calves were in demand, and previous rates were readily supported. The pork trade was rather active.

Price per stone of 14lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef	2s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.	Veal	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.
Mutton	2 8 to 4 0	Pork	3 0 to 3 10
Lamb	3 4 to 4 8		

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

	Beasts.	Sheep.	Calves.	Pigs.
Friday	790	8,320	323	330
Monday	3,666	33,960	114	391

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Sept. 16.

Per 8lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef	2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d.	Inf. Mutton	2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.
Middling do	2 8 to 2 10	Mid. ditto	2 10 to 3 4
Prime large	2 10 to 3 2	Prime ditto	3 6 to 3 8
Prime small	2 2 to 3 4	Veal	3 4 to 4 4
Large Pork	2 6 to 3 4	Small Pork	3 6 to 3 10
		Lambs	3s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.

HAY, SMITHFIELD, Sept. 14.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Coarse Meadow	75s. to 90s.	New Clover Hay	90s. to 126s.
New ditto	—	Old ditto	—
Useful Old ditto	92 to 98	Oat Straw	26 to 28
Fine Upland ditto	100 to 105	Wheat Straw	28 to 30

COTTON.

The market has exhibited more steadiness, and the sales show an increase on the business done last week. Prices have not, however, advanced. The buyers have a large supply to choose from, and holders appear desirous of realising. Speculators have taken 3,500 American; exporters, 1,600 American, 70 Pernambuco, and 210 Surat, and the total sales consist of 27,520 bales.

WOOL.

The market for wool is much the same, perhaps scarcely so good, as the accounts from India and China announce that there had been full supplies of soft goods, though in some instances they were working off. The imports of wool into London last week were 1,416 bales, of which 764 were from Turkey, 390 from Germany, 370 from Mazagan, and 92 from the Cape of Good Hope.

COAL EXCHANGE, Sept. 16.

Stewart's, 24s. 0d.; Hetton's, 24s. 0d.; Braddyll's Hetton's, 24s. 0d. Ships arrived this week, 108.

GROCERIES.—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17.

SUGAR.—The market was depressed, and 150 hds Barbadoes sold in auction, at a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt. The total purchases are 400 hds and tierces. Refined goods were likewise lower. Standard lumps selling at 7s. 6d. to 7s., and brown grocery at 7s. to 7s. 6d. per cwt. 5,000 bags Bengal offered in auction, sold at full prices. Good to fine white, 62s. to 70s.

COFFEE.—500 bags Ceylon offered in auction, sold at improved rates. Pea berry, 75s. to 86s., fine ordinary plantation sold 64s. 6d. to 66s. 6d. There were no other public sales of any note.

TEA.—The transactions have been but small. Common Congou are rather lower, and selling at 10d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

TALLOW.—There is a better feeling in the market, and more disposition to purchase. St Petersburg yellow candle is selling at 41s. 6d. to 42s. per cwt.

Advertisements.

TO THE FRIENDS OF MISSIONS.

This day is published, with ELEVEN BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS OF FOUNDERS of the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY, &c., price 2s.

THE MISSIONARY JUBILEE: An Ode, set to Music, for Four Voices, on Occasion of the Jubilee of the London Missionary Society. Arranged, with an accompaniment, for the Organ, Pianoforte, or Seraphine. By JOHN KING.

"A very successful effort. It will be quite a favourite during this year of Jubilee. We strongly recommend it to all our musical friends."—*Christian Examiner*.

London: JOHN SNOW, 35, PATERNOSTER ROW.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE have pleasure in announcing that they have entered into arrangements for the delivery of a COURSE of LECTURES, during the Months of NOVEMBER and DECEMBER, 1844, and JANUARY and FEBRUARY, 1845, in the following districts of the Metropolis—City of London, Westminster, Southwark, Marylebone, Lambeth, Finsbury, and Tower Hamlets. The course will include the following subjects:—

1. The Importance of the State-church Controversy, and the Spirit in which it ought to be conducted.
2. The historical argument against state churches.
3. State churches unsanctioned by Old Testament analogy.
4. State churches opposed to the spirit of Christian law.
5. State churches injurious to the purity and spirituality of the church of Christ.
6. State churches obstructive of the extension of religion.
7. State churches unfriendly to Christian Union.
8. State churches beyond the proper province of the Civil Magistrate.
9. State churches hostile to the rights of citizenship.
10. The duties of Dissenters in relation to state churches.

The names of the several Lecturers, and particulars of time and place for each district, will be made public by the Local Committees to whom the final arrangements have been intrusted.

F. A. COX,
EDWARD MIALI, } Secretaries.
J. M. HARE,

Aldine Chambers, Paternoster row, Sept. 14, 1844.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE announce that they will commence on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1845, the MONTHLY PUBLICATION of a SERIES of TRACTS, adapted for popular use, on the various subjects involved in the Anti-state-church controversy. The preparation of the Tracts for 1845, except when provided for by public competition, has been intrusted to several gentlemen whose names, especially in connexion with the question of Establishments, will be a sufficient guarantee of their literary merits.

The Executive Committee further announce, that on Friday, November 1, 1844, they will publish, in separate Tracts, the various papers read before the Anti-state-church Conference; viz.:

1. History of the circumstances which led to the Conference, by Dr COX.
2. The principle of Voluntaryism, by Dr WARDLAW.
3. Practical evils of the Union between Church and State, by Mr E. MIALI.
4. External forms of the State-church principle, by the Rev. J. W. MASSIE.
5. What is meant by a separation of the Church from the State, by a BARRISTER-AT-LAW.
6. Means by which the Establishment should be assailed, &c., by the Rev. J. P. MURSELL.

F. A. COX,
EDWARD MIALI, } Secretaries.
J. M. HARE,

Aldine Chambers, Paternoster row, Sept. 14, 1844.

Just published, People's Edition, price 1s.
PROCEEDINGS of the FIRST ANTI-STATE-CHURCH CONFERENCE, held in LONDON, April 30, and May 1 and 2, 1844.

London: Published for the British Anti-state-church Association, at its Offices, Aldine Chambers, Paternoster row; and sold by WARD and Co., Paternoster row.

BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE beg to offer a PREMIUM of £10 for the BEST TRACT on each of the following subjects:—

1. The Church of Christ—What is it?
 2. State Churches not Churches of Christ.
 3. A Catechism expository of Anti-state-church principles.
- The following are the conditions to be observed by each competitor:—Each Tract to consist of, as nearly as possible, one sheet 12mo, Long Primer. Candidates for No. 1 must send their Manuscripts to the offices of the Association, under cover to the Secretaries, on or before Saturday, November the 30th. Candidates for No. 2, on or before Wednesday, January the 1st, 1845; and Candidates for No. 3, on or before Saturday, February the 1st, 1845; distinctively marked, and each Manuscript to be accompanied with a sealed letter, containing the real name and address of the Author, with his distinctive mark.

The Tracts are designed and must be adapted for popular use. It open to individuals to compete in each case.

F. A. COX,
EDWARD MIALI, } Secretaries.
J. M. HARE,

Aldine Chambers, Sept. 14, 1844.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE SERVICES IN THE METROPOLIS.

LORDS' DAY, SEPTEMBER 22, SERMONS will be PREACHED, and COLLECTIONS made, at the following CHAPELS, viz.:

Albion, Aldermanbury, Abney, Barbican, Barnsbury (Islington), Barnet, Bishopsgate, Brixton Hill, Bethnal Green, Brentford, Camberwell (Mansion house), Ditto (Cold Harbour Lane, Rev. Dr Steane's), Chelsea (Trevor), Ditto (Ranelagh), Chiswick, Clapham, Ditto (Park road), Clapton, Claremont, Craven, Croydon, Deptford, Edmonstone, Enfield, Enfield Highway, Esher street, Fetter lane, Finchley, Finsbury, Greenwich road, Hackney (St Thomas's square), Hammersmith (Broadway), Harecourt, Harley street (Bow), Highgate, Holywell Mount, Hoxton Academy, Islington, Ditto (Lower street), Ditto (Union Chapel), Kensington, Kingsland, Latimer, Maberly, Mile-end, New court, Oxenden street, Paddington, Poultry, Robert street, Stan (Whitechapel), Spa Fields, Stepney, Stockwell, Union street (Southwark), Wardour, Walthamstow, Well street, Whitehouse, Westminster.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23rd, POULTRY CHAPEL. The Rev. JAMES PARSONS, of York, will preach to the Juvenile Friends of the Society. Service to begin at half-past six o'clock.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 24th, SURREY CHAPEL. A Sermon will be preached by the Rev. WM JAY, of Bath. Service to commence at Half-past Ten o'clock.

EVENING, CRAVEN CHAPEL, a Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Dr RAYLANS, of Liverpool. Service to commence at six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, a Special General Meeting will be held at Exeter-hall, at which Sir CULLINGHAM SMITH, Bart, Treasurer of the Society, will preside. The Chair to be taken at Eleven o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26th, the Communion of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the following places of worship:—

CENTRAL DISTRICT.
TABERNACLE—Rev. J. A. JAMES to preside.
EASTERN DISTRICT.
WYCLIFFE CHAPEL—Rev. Dr BURDER to preside.
WESTERN DISTRICT.
CRAVEN CHAPEL—Rev. JOHN CLAYTON, A.M., to preside.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
SURREY CHAPEL—Rev. GEORGE COLLISON to preside.
Admission to the Hall will be by Tickets, for the Platform, the Central Seats, and the Raised Seats respectively.

A Committee for the delivery of Tickets will attend at the Mission house, Blomfield street, Finsbury, from Twelve o'clock till Three, on Thursday 19th, Friday 20th, Saturday 21st, and Monday 23rd, September.

Ministers who are Members of the Society, will be supplied with Tickets for themselves and friends, by their sending, on any of the abovementioned days, a list of such as are entitled to them, and who wish personally to attend.

ARTHUR TIDMAN,
JOHN FREEMAN, } Secretaries.
JOHN ARUNDEL,

Mission house, Blomfield street, Sept. 14th, 1844.

MILL WALL CHAPEL, ISLE OF DOGS.

—ORDINATION SERVICE.—The Ordination of Mr THOS R. BROWN as Pastor of the Church and Congregation assembling in the above chapel, will take place on WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1844, when the following Ministers will engage in the Services:—

AFTERNOON, THREE O'CLOCK.
Reading the Scriptures and Prayer, Rev. H. ALTHANS, Virginia row chapel.

Introductory Address on the Nature of a Christian Church, Rev. E. HALLIDAY, Queen street chapel.

Questions to the Church and Minister, Rev. C. J. HYATT, Ebenezer chapel, Shadwell.

Ordination Prayer, Rev. C. HYATT, sen., Ebenezer chapel, Shadwell.

Charge to Minister, Rev. W. HODSON, Sion chapel.

Concluding Prayer, Rev. T. HILL, Chigwell row, Essex.

EVENING, SEVEN O'CLOCK.
Reading the Scriptures and Prayer, Rev. R. SAUNDERS, Latimer chapel.

Sermon to People, Rev. G. WILKINS, New Broad street chapel, City.

Concluding Prayer, Rev. W. TYLER, Mile End New Town chapel.

In royal 18mo, with six maps, 6s. cloth,
BIBLICAL TOPOGRAPHY. Lectures on the

Position and Character of the Places mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. By SAMUEL RANSOM, Classical and Hebrew Tutor in Hackney Theological Seminary. With a Preface by JOHN HARRIS, D.D.

By the same Author, 2s. cloth,
TEMPTATION: A Treatise on Satanic Influence.

Eighth Thousand, 18mo, 10d. cloth,
CHRISTIAN RESPONSIBILITY; or, The

Duty of Individual Effort for the Conversion of Sinners. By the Rev. J. THORNTON, Darlington.

A REMEDY for WANDERING THOUGHTS in the WORSHIP of GOD. By the Rev. R. STEELE, M.A. A New Edition. 18mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

DOMESTIC DISCIPLINE: the Duties and

Responsibilities of the Domestic Relations. By the Rev. H. F. BURDER, D.D. 32mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.

TEMPER SWEETENED, Essential to Personal and Domestic Happiness. By the late Rev. J. THORNTON, of Billerica. Ninth Thousand. 18mo, cloth, gilt edges, 10d.

By the same Author,
A COMPANION for the SICK CHAMBER; or, The Uses of Affliction briefly Stated and Illustrated: with Examples and Prayers. Second Edition. 18mo, cloth, 2s.

THE GIFT of PRAYER. By the Rev. T. MANN. A new Edition, being the Third. 18mo, 3s. cloth.

CONSOLATIONS for MOURNERS, bereaved of Relatives by Death. By the Rev. R. H. SHEPHERD. Ninth Edition. 18mo, 4d.

T. WARD and Co., 27, Paternoster row.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY JUBILEE.

On the 10th of September will be ready, in one handsome 8vo volume, embellished with 21 Portraits, neatly bound in cloth, price 12s., a New Edition (revised to the present time) of

THE FATHERS and FOUNDERS of the

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Including Authentic Memoirs of these distinguished men, &c. &c. By the Rev. JOHN MORISON, D.D., author of "The Protestant Reformation," "Family Prayers for Every Day in the Year," &c. &c.

"Such a work has long been a desideratum, and I can but truly rejoice that it has fallen into hands so competent to do the interesting subject ample justice."—*Rev. Dr Rogers, Liverpool.*

"We have perused it with unmingled pleasure. It is at once lucid in arrangement, sufficiently ample in detail, catholic in its spirit, and eminently useful in its tendency."—*Eclectic Review.*

FISHER'S STANDARD ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF

SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE. Embellished with Forty-two highly-finished Engravings on Steel, forming a series of Views of the principal places mentioned in Scripture, from Drawings on the Spot, and Three Maps. Just ready, in three handsome quarto volumes. Cloth, £4 10s.; without the Plates, £4.

"Scott's Commentary is incomparably the first of its class, men of all shades of evangelical opinion read it with delight and edification. His Theology is of the purest character. The edition before us is one of extreme beauty, greatly surpassing every other that has yet appeared. It is our counsel to all young couples on taking up house, to be sure to secure among their first purchases a copy of Fisher's Edition of Scott's Family Bible."—*Christian Witness.*

A BOOK for CRITICAL TIMES.

THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION in all COUNTRIES; including Sketches of the State and Prospects of the Reformed Churches. By the Rev. JOHN MORISON, D.D., author of "Family Prayers for every Day in the Year." Now ready. Cloth, 12s.

"Dr Morison has 'done the state some service.' With great pains he has set before his readers a graphic, vigorous, comprehensive description of the movement which shook Europe to its centre, and poured the tide of religious investigation into almost every corner of the civilised world. We admire the plan of the work; and its execution leaves us nothing to wish for."—*The Nonconformist.*

FISHER, SON, and Co., Newgate street, and Angel street, London.

This day is published,
THE PSALMIST.

By VINCENT NOVELLO, Esq.

The SEPARATE VOCAL PARTS, viz., Treble, Alto, Tenor, and Bass. In four volumes, small 8vo, bound in roan embossed, gilt edges, flexible backs, price 4s. each.

These editions of the Psalmist are particularly recommended for social and class singing, and for use in public worship, both from the clearness and beauty of the type and from their portability, each part occupying one small volume. Any part can be had separately.

Also,
1. The PSALMIST, with the Instrumental Accompaniment, 4to, in one vol., half-bound morocco, 24s.; or in Four Parts, cloth, 5s. each.

2. The PSALMIST.—The Vocal Score, in oblong 8vo, in one vol., bound in roan, 9s.; or in Nine Numbers, 1s. each.

3. HYMNS, adapted to every Tune in the Psalmist, price 1s.

London: J. A. NOVELLO, Dean street, Soho; LONGMAN and Co.; SIMPKIN and Co.; HOULSTON and STONEMAN; and G. and J. DYER, Paternoster row; and all Music and Booksellers.

New Edition. Now ready, price Sixpence, or with the Passages printed in full, Five Shillings.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES. For the Use of Sabbath Schools, Fellowship Societies, and Private Families.

By CHARLES LECKIE.

"In our estimation, Mr Leckie's publication is decidedly superior to the work of the same kind by Dr Chalmers, which has deservedly obtained so extensive a circulation. It consists of no fewer than 178 distinct doctrines or propositions, illustrated and supported by copious references. The arrangement is exceedingly good, and the selection of passages highly judicious. The author gives a due place to certain doctrines, which we have not seen stated in works of a similar nature."—*Scottish Presbyterian.*

Published by W. R. M'PHUN, Glasgow; N. H. COTES, Cheap-side, London; and may be had, by order, of all Booksellers.

Just published by Houlston and Stoneman, 65, Paternoster row London.

MISSIONARY REWARD BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

Price 3s. 6d. per hundred.

It is suggested that these little books may be advantageously used as Reward Books in the Sunday schools connected with the Baptist churches. They refer to the operations of the Baptist Mission, and it is hoped that their extensive circulation may tend to augment the interest felt in that institution by the young people of our congregations. The series will be continued.

Just published,
1. A few Words to Children about Missions.
2. A Hindoo City.
3. The Tornado.
4. Mary Graham.

5. A Jamaica Baptising.
6. The Negro Servant.
7. The Two School Boys.
8. Africa's Sons Restored.

NEW SACRED MUSIC.
Now ready,

THE CALCUTTA MELODIES. A set of Original Psalm and Hymn Tunes in a variety of Measures, composed by the late Rev. JOHN LAWSON, Missionary to the East Indies. Arranged for the Organ and Pianoforte by G. Mather, Organist of St Bride's. 4to, price 5s.

Just published, in 1 vol. 12mo, price 5s. cloth,
WESTERN AFRICA, its Condition, and Christianity the means of its Recovery. By D. J. EAST.

DUNLOP ON THE DRINKING USAGES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.
New and Cheaper Edition.

ARTIFICIAL and COMPULSORY DRINKING USAGES of the UNITED KINGDOM. By the Author of "Essays on the Tendency to Association in Mankind;" "The Temperance Emigrants: a Drama;" "The South-Sea Islanders;" and "Moraig: a Poem;" "Anti-Duel," &c. &c. Royal 18mo, 3s. 6d., cloth.

Price 5s. 6d., 12mo, cloth,
THE PROVIDENCE of GOD DISPLAYED in a Series of Interesting Facts from Sacred and Profane History. By the Rev. JOHN YOUNG, M.A., author of "The Record of Providence," &c.

"Prayer gives a power to mortal man with heaven,
Deliverance thence from want and death is given;
And Help, as needed, springs from sea or sod;
While awful Judgment smites the foes of God."

ECONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
No. 31, Bridge street, Blackfriars, London.

Established 1823.
Empowered by Act of Parliament, 3 William IV.

The Right Hon. THOMAS FRANKLAND LEWIS, Chairman.
HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

The following are among the advantages offered by this Society:—

LOWER RATES of Premium than those of any other Office, which entitle the assured to participate in the profits, and considerably lower than those of any other Mutual Assurance Society.

No PROPRIETARY participate in the profits, the whole being divisible among the Assured.

The first Bonus, in 1834, averaged £16 per cent. on Premiums paid. The second, 1839, ditto £31 ditto since the 1st divis. The third, 1844, ditto £36 ditto since the 2nd divis.

In addition to which, all Policies entitled to the absolute bonus, will receive a contingent prospective bonus of £1 per cent. per annum, on becoming claims before 1849.

Assurances effected on the equal scale of premiums in the year 1844, will participate in the bonus to be declared in 1849.

CAMPBELL JAMES DOWNER, Secretary.

CROSBY HALL VAULTS, 35, Bishopsgate

street Within.—CURRALL and SON beg to invite public notice to their Stock of Old Bottled Wines; they being desirous to secure that patronage which Wines of the first quality, at fair and remunerating profits, will maintain, respectfully submit the annexed list of cash prices:—

Per doz. Per doz.
Port, old bottled . . . 36s. and 42s. 32s.
Do., six years in bottle . . . 48s. 48s.

Do., superior draught, 28s., 33s. 28s.
Sherris, pale and brown . . . 36s. 24s.
Do., do., 42s. to . . . 48s. 36s. and 42s.

Bottles 2s. 6d. per dozen; hampers, 1s. each.

THOMAS FOX, having made a considerable

addition to his Ware houses, solicits the attention of parties furnishing to the extensive CHOICE of CABINET and UPHOLSTERY GOODS now on view at his establishment.

Every description of Bedstead with Furniture and Bedding may be seen complete; cheap and useful as well as superior painted and mahogany chamber furniture; massive Dining Tables, Sideboards, and Chairs of bold designs; Cheffonières, Loo, Card, Occasional, and Fancy Tables; Ottomans, Couches, Drawing room Chairs, &c., of elegant and easy forms. Great attention has been paid to the quality as well as to the making of every article. Cut Pile, Brussels, and Kidderminster Carpets; Silks, Velvets, Tabarets, Tournays, Cashmeres, Chintzes, Worsted and Cotton Damasks, Muslins, &c., in great variety, at prices varying according to the fabric, but securing to purchasers all the advantages gained by prompt payment and a perfect knowledge of the various markets. Young housekeepers will find that they can furnish reasonably, and well, at 93, Bishopsgate street Within, London.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.—The hard

Substance obtained by pressure from the Crude Cocoa-Nut Oil, is an essential ingredient in the PATENT COMPOSITE CANDLES; and, as EDWARD PRICE and Co. hold the Patents for this process, and grant no licenses under them, it follows, either that the imitation Composite Candles are entirely different from the Patent ones, or, that the imitators are infringing the Patents: the first is generally the case, but to protect themselves against the possibility of the other, EDWARD PRICE and Co. hereby engage to pay a reward of Fifty Pounds to any workman or other person who may give such information respecting parties pressing Cocoa-Nut Oil as shall lead to their conviction. The name of the informant will be kept strictly secret, and he need not take a prominent part in the proceedings, as all that E. P. and Co. require is the first clue to the discovery of the infringers, which they will then follow up for themselves. This advertisement is being published in every newspaper of any circulation in the United Kingdom.

The Candles are now so well known to the public that it is hardly necessary to state here, that they burn more brilliantly than the best wax, and give so large an amount of light as to be cheaper, taking this into account, than the commonest Tallow Candles. They may be had of most of the respectable Dealers throughout the kingdom; but purchasers must insist on being supplied with "PRICE'S PATENT CANDLES," otherwise they are liable to be deceived with some of the imitations, all called, like the real ones, "Composite." Those parties, really in the trade, who do not yet keep them for sale, are informed that they can purchase of the Patentees, or of Palmer and Co., Sutton street, Clerkenwell, any quantity, large or small, at the Wholesale price; and that allowances are made in an increasing ratio, to parties taking to the amount of £50, £100, £150, or £200, at a time; and a very large allowance indeed to parties taking so large a quantity as to enable them to become wholesale agents for an entire district.

Belmont, Fauxhall, July 24th, 1844.

Printed and published at the Office, at No. 4, Crane court, Fleet street, in the parish of St Dunstan in the West, in the city of London, by JOHN HENRY DAVIS, of No. 76, York road, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on WEDNESDAY, 18th of SEPTEMBER, 1844.